

Phone C22 FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Tie-acer to show out local meetings (fingers Long Jim or shaler). Ex Signaller considered. Apply: Frank Raynor, 10, Granville Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Bright corner flat, four living rooms, double verandah, fully furnished. Centre Nathan Road. \$115 per month. Apply Box No. 504, care of "China Mail."

TO LET.—"Bellvue" No. 6 Peak Road. Fully furnished from 1st December, 1927. Apply to Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming.

TO LET.—Spacious Offices in No. 11, Queen's Road Central, centrally situated, very moderate rentals. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Cheese Stamps. Unused. Set of six stamps—2, 5, 10, 20 and 25 cents. Price \$2 per set. Apply Box No. 500, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Man Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVIVORS

Public Auctions—

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
MONDAY, the 3rd October, 1927,
at 11 o'clock a.m.,
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,

85 Cases One-Eleven Cigarettes
50s.
14 Cases One-Eleven Cigarettes
20s.
21 Cases One-Eleven Cigarettes
10s.
1 Case Advertising Matter.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 1st October, 1927.

ON
TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1927,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.,
at No. 2, Inverness Terrace,
Kowloon Dock, Hungshom.

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Chairs,
Carpets and Rugs, Reception Dining
Table, Dining Table, 4 Side-
board with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner
Wagon, Crockery, Glass, Bed-
stead with Mattress, and now,
Teak Wardrobe with Mirror, Dress-
ing Table, Wash Stands, etc., etc.

AND
One Cottage Piano—almost new.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Monday, the 3rd
October, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 29th September, 1927.

NOTICE TO SHIPPOWERS, MASTERS & AGENTS.

The Yuen Wo Steamship
Institute, always has been
available to ship passengers,
merchandise, etc.

Our men are employed
by the leading passenger
lines. We guarantee satis-
faction.

Please phone or call
K661—No. 22, Canton
Street, Amoy Gardens.
C254.
Map Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this
Day admitted to partnership in
my firm, Mr. PAUL & MARY
HODGSON, Solicitors, which firm
hitherto carried on in my name
henceforth to be carried on under the
name of "T.S.O. & HODGSON" at
Pedder Building, 3rd floor, Pedder
Street.

S. W. T'SO.
Hong Kong, 1st October, 1927.

HONG KONG WOMEN'S GUILD &
MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE.

FUN O' THE FAIR.

LEE GARDENS THEATRE.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

UG-UG THE OGRE.

A magical Pantomime expressed
in grotesque shadows and
Beautiful Silhouettes.

NOTICE.

HOW TO GET TO THE
FUN O' THE FAIR.

BY Courtesy of the Hong Kong
& Shanghai Hotels arrange-
ments have been made whereby
there will be a SPECIAL CON-
TINUOUS MOTOR BUS SERVICE
TO LEE GARDENS on SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 1st, commencing at 3
p.m., from Chater Road (C.F.R.
Corner).

Fare 20 cents.
Also ALL TRAMS pass the en-
trance to LEE GARDENS.
Fare 10 cents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. RAVEN AND BASTO
Architects, Surveyors and
Engineers
are removing to Prince's Build-
ing, Top Floor (corner of Des
Voeux Road Central and Ice House
Street) as from the 1st of October.
Lift entrance next Alexandra Cafe.

RAVEN & BASTO.
Hong Kong, 29th September, 1927.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our cus-
tomers that we have RE-
MOVED from No. 16, Queen's
Road Central to No. 15, Queen's
Road Central just opposite our old
premises.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Hong Kong, 22nd September, 1927.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE.
Within an hour from London.
SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS.
A few Boarders received in the House
of the Principal. Individual care
and attention. For Particulars
apply to:—

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Froebel Higher
Certificate).



Wash
That Itch Away

LAVOL

MULLER & PHIPPS.
5, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

MARTIN'S PILLS
APOL
A-STEEL

THE DIRECTORY is invaluable to everyone
interested in overseas commerce, and
a copy will be sent by parcel post for
£2, net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
ENGLAND.

THE NEW REMEDY
THERAPY
THERAPY

NOTICES.

HONG KONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will re-open
on MONDAY, October 3.
Students joining classes held at
Queen's College will be enrolled
at the Education Department
only; those joining classes held at
the Central British School, Kow-
loon, will be enrolled at that
School.

Entry Forms may be obtained
at the Education Department or
the Central British School.
Hong Kong, 1st October, 1927.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SIXTH EXTRA RACE
MEETING will be held (weath-
er permitting) at Happy Valley
on SATURDAY, 8th October and
on MONDAY, 10th October, 1927,
commencing at 2.45 p.m. on both
days. The first bell will be rung
at 2.15 p.m.

The charge for admission to the
Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day
for all persons including Ladies.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform
half price.

Members are advised that they
must show their Badges to obtain
admission to the Members' Enclo-
sure.

Each member has the right to
introduce 2 non-members to the
Members' Enclosure, tickets for
whom can be obtained from Messrs.
Lindsay & Davis at \$5 each per
day up to Friday, 7th October,
1927.

The charge for admission for
Ladies to the Members' Enclosure
will be \$2 per day. Each member
can obtain upon application to the
Secretary, Badges for admission of
2 Ladies free of charge.

Hong Kong, 28th September, 1927.

WHAT DYSPETICS SHOULD EAT.

Strict Diets Unnecessary.

It is a well-known fact that some
foods have a greater tendency than
others to cause indigestion, and that
by limiting one's diet to certain taste-
less, unappetizing foods, stomach
troubles can sometimes be overcome.
Nine times out of ten, however, in-
digestion is due to excess acid and food
fermentation. Instead, therefore, of
going on starvation diets, stomach
sufferers can eat what they like if they
will only get rid of the excess acid
and stop the fermentation. To do this
quickly, safely, and surely, take half-
a-teaspoonful of "Bismarck" Magnesia
or two or three tablets in a little water
right after eating or whenever pain is
felt. This instantly neutralizes the
acid, stops the food fermentation, and
heals the inflamed stomach lining.
Get a package of "Bismarck" Magnesia
from your chemist to-day; use as
directed, and you can eat what you
like without fear of pain or discom-
fort to follow.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state
that he has been a teacher of
Chinese to European Officers and
Merchants in Hong Kong for more
than twenty years, that he has had
considerable experience in training
students for examinations in Chinese,
and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the
Chinese language are requested to
communicate with him at No. 104,
Praya East, first floor.
Terms moderate.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial and Foreign Sections and
Trade Headings in Five Languages.
enables traders to communicate direct
with

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in London and in the Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent
of Europe, Africa, America, Asia,
Australia, etc. The names, addresses
and other details are classified under
more than 3,000 trade headings,
including

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with detailed particulars of the Goods
shipped and the Colonial and Foreign
Markets supplied.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms
desiring to extend their connections, or
Trade Cards of
DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES
can be printed at a cost of 21. 10s. 0d.
for each trade heading under which they
are inserted. Larger advertisements at
£10 per page.

The directory is invaluable to everyone
interested in overseas commerce, and
a copy will be sent by parcel post for
£2, net cash with order.

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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
ENGLAND.

THE NEW REMEDY
THERAPY
THERAPY

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THERAPY
THERAPY

POLICE-CHARGED.

ILLEGAL EXACTIONS FROM HAWKERS.

SEVEN IN DOCK.

Elaborate Police precautions were
taken at the Central Magistracy
yesterday afternoon to prevent Mr.
R. E. Lindsell's Court from being
again overrun by hawkers, when
the accused Chinese constables of
the Hawkers' Department made an-
other appearance in Court.

As early as 1.30 p.m., the com-
pound of the Magistracy was again
crowded by thousands of hawkers
waiting to gain admission to the
closed Court room, which was not
opened until five minutes before the
case was due to start. Solicitors,
Officials and others with business in
the Court were admitted by a half
open side door, all the other doors
being securely fastened. The wait-
ing hawkers were admitted in small
batches through the same door until
all seating accommodation in the
well of the Court had been taken up.
Then the others were told to depart
as no more would be admitted.

They stayed on, however, in the
hope of being able to catch a
glimpse of the proceedings from
perches on the steps and walls in
the compound, as on the former
occasion, but in this they were
sorely disappointed. When the
doors of the Court were opened five
minutes before the Magistrate en-
tered, each door was barred by three
stalwart policemen who bore down
on the crowd outside, while simulta-
neously other policemen came up
from the Central Station compound.
The crowd was handled so effective-
ly, that the compound was empty by
the time Mr. Lindsell entered the
Court. Policemen remained on duty
in the compound throughout the
sitting, and after hanging around
the outside of the Court in Arbut-
not Road for a while, the crowd
realised the hopelessness of attempt-
ing to enter the compound, and it
slowly melted away.

Carried to Court.

With the six accused who were
remanded last Monday appeared Li
Fook-tin, the man who had been in
hospital suffering from injuries re-
ceived through jumping out of the
window of his room on the third
floor of No. 3 Station Street when
the police raided the place. He was
carried into the Court in a rattle-
nail chair, and remained seated by
the side of the dock throughout the
session. He still bore cuts over the
left eyebrow and on the nose, lips
and cheeks.

The other six accused were again
arranged in the dock in the follow-
ing order: Li Lum, Po Shing, Woo
Chung-nam, Tse Nam, Tsang Kam
and Kong Hung.

Mr. E. Davidson again appeared
for Tsang Kam, and Mr. A. E. Hall
for Li Lum, Po Shing and Kong
Hung, while Woo Chung-nam and
Tse Nam were now represented by
Mr. D. L. Turner. The injured Li
Fook-tin was not legally represent-
ed.

The prosecution was again con-
ducted for the Police by Mr. L. H. V.
Booth, A.S.P.

The Charges.

The amended charges against the
seven accused were as follows:
(1) that they on divers dates up to
September 19 did conspire, combine,
confederate and agree together to
make illegal exactions from hawkers;
and (2) that they misconducted
themselves as police constables by
accepting bribes from various
hawkers on the understanding that
breaches of their licences would be
overlooked, and that failure to pro-
cure licences would also be over-
looked.

Woo Chung-nam and Tse Nam
were charged with an additional
count that they at 8.30 p.m., on
September 19 misconducted them-
selves as police constables by
neglecting their duty and failing to
patrol certain sections which had
been assigned to them.

All the charges were denied by
all the accused.

Mr. Turner asked the Magistrate
to allow him ten minutes in which
to interview his clients. He ex-
plained that he had only that day
been engaged, and as he had been
attending the Supreme Court in the
morning, he had had no opportunity
to receive instructions from his
clients.

Mr. Lindsell said that the accus-
ed had had nine days in which to
instruct Counsel and if they did not
do so earlier that was their lookout.
He could not delay the hearing of
the case for their benefit.

Objections.

Mr. Turner said that he fully
realized that what he was doing
was a favour for himself, as his
Worship would not doubt ap-
preciate the difficulties he would
have in cross-examining the ac-
cused without having first received
his instructions.

Remembering that the case was not
likely to finish on one afternoon,
Mr. Lindsell said that he thought
he could do for Mr. Turner what he
could do for himself.

Mr. Davidson said that he raised ob-
jections to the charges as being too
vague, and that the first charge, he said,
might cover any length of time, and
it was very difficult for the defence
to face such a charge. Counsel
pointed out to his Worship that if it
were intended to commit the accus-
ed on this charge, he was sure that
at the Sessions the case would not
go any further. The second charge,
Counsel said, was also as vague as
it could possibly be, and he sug-
gested that both these charges be
made more specific.

Both Mr. Hall and Mr. Turner
associated themselves with Mr.
Davidson's remarks.

Police Application.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr.
Booth said that he would ask his
Worship to deal with the accused on
all charges summarily. He added
that it was impossible for him to
quote exact dates as the matter had
stretched over a period of nine
years or so. He did not allege that
the same men had been concerned
during the whole of that period, but
there had certainly been a syndicate
behind it.

Mr. Lindsell said that all the ac-
cused belonged to the hawkers'
squad, and were men of varying
periods of service, and he thought
that the period of the continuance
of the alleged conspiracy could be
more or less specified from the
length of time each accused had
been in the Police Force.

Mr. Booth said that it was im-
possible for him to do that, but
he would have to have time to go
into the matter.

Eventually the Magistrate in-
structed Mr. Booth to try by the
next hearing to fix upon a date as
the start of the conspiracy. This,
his Worship said, would make the
two charges in which all the ac-
cused were concerned, more specific.

Evidence was then called and the
first witness was Acting Sub-
Inspector Dickson, officer in charge
of hawkers. He said that up to
September 19 he had nine Chinese
police constables on his staff all do-
ing hawkers' duty. The seven ac-
cused formed part of his staff. Six
of his men, the witness said, were
arrested on September 19, while
another, Kong Hung was arrested
two days after.

Mr. Booth asked what had hap-
pened to the other two.

The witness said that one, C801,
had not reported for duty since—

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Police Application.

About 9 p.m., another man named
Lam Lin entered the cockpit, and
the witness asked him what his
business was. As the result of a
statement made by this man, the
witness searched him and found on
his person two Chinese envelopes.
One contained \$50 and the other
\$15, all in notes.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails on/or about 15th October.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSENGER RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... \$72.10.0.
LONDON ... \$80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/or about 13th October.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on/or about 10th November.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/or about 8th December.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails hence on/or about 18th Oct.
M.V. "ROMOLO" ... Sails hence on/or about 15th Nov.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails hence on/or about 13th Dec.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 2nd October.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 2nd November.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone Central 1030.

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
\$120, \$112, \$110, \$102 \$88, via San Francisco.
\$340, \$420, via Japan and Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

* SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 4th October.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th October.
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 31st October.

* Calls Los Angeles, omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

ASUTAMA MARU ... Saturday, 8th October.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th October.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th October.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th November.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 15th October.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

* TOBA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th October.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

* LIMA MARU ... Thursday, 20th October.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

* NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 1st October.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st October.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 3rd October.

* TOTTORI MARU (Moji direct) ... Wednesday, 5th October.

* YAMAGATA MARU (Moji direct) ... Saturday, 8th October.

* SEIYO MARU (Kobe direct) ... Monday, 19th October.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 17th October.

* Cargo only.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK.
S.S. "DR. P. BENOIT" ... 10th October.

S.S. "SI-KIANG" ... due to arrive from DUNKIRK.

LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st October.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong to Marseilles
ANGERS	11th Oct.
PARAGUAY	11th Oct.
GA. MEIZINGER	11th Oct.
SPHINX	11th Oct.
PORTHO	11th Oct.
P. LEGAT or A. LEBON	11th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance)

A Class 1st Class ... 620.00.00. B Class 1st Class ... 620.00.00.

A Class 2nd ... 470.00.00. B Class 2nd ... 470.00.00.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Town of Europe.

Accommodations reserved in the Town of Marseilles.

(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

For full particulars, apply to:-

* C/o MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone Central 740. * Queen's Building.

SHIPPING SECTION.

A QUEER VOYAGE.

FROM HONOLULU ON A PLANK.

Honolulu has discovered a man beside whom the transoceanic fliers seem as cautious as a negro passing a graveyard, according to the Honolulu Advertiser. He is one Joseph Elisk, who hails originally from various unpronounceable places in Poland but who has more recently been a citizen of Honolulu without portfolio, so to speak.

Here is what Elisk attempted, according to the Advertiser: "With a plank three feet wide and eight feet long, a compass and a map contained in a jelly jar, his suit-case strapped to the front of the plank and several cans of corned beef located along the raft, Elisk set sail from pier 6 at sunset.

"He didn't get very far, due to the activities of certain police persons, who decided that Elisk hadn't qualified for any trans-Pacific swimming derby. He was hauled back to shore, where he explained the purpose of his unique travelling equipment.

"Elisk's plan was to paddle about a mile from Koko Head, get his bearings on his compass and with this set with the map for Los Angeles, he was going to head for the land of cinema, sunshine and suckers.

"He would swim until he got tired, and then stop and rest. If a boat came by he would attach a rope to his 'boat' and be towed to the coast. The only thing that interfered with that plan, he said, was that he didn't have any rope.

"It was suggested that he procure a sail.

"I thought of that, Elisk admitted with a foxy grin. 'Only the wind's against me, and it would blow me to China. I don't want to go to China.'

"The resourceful navigator had things figured close. He would eat corned beef and drink even water. 'Corned beef is salty,' he said, 'and if I can eat that, I can drink salt water.'

"In his suitcase were the accoutrements of a travelling man—shirts, underwear, a mirror and safety razor.

"All I lacked was motive power," Elisk explained. "I can swim, but not too much." He intimated that he would be pleased if some one would donate an auxiliary motor to his "boat" since sails are out of the question and his arms are admittedly feeble.

"I am going to leave Honolulu," Elisk said. "I want to go back home to Poland where my father is, and if I can get some ship to tow me, I'll start any day. My craft is seaworthy, he added, which was indisputable, according to the police, but he didn't say anything for its ability to retain its cargo and passenger.

"Elisk has been in Honolulu since March. Previous to that he was in Michigan for 12 years, and now he has no work in prospect, and wants to go home to his fatherland."

"I will go any way I can," he said. "If I can't get some ship to tow my boat, I will sell it—United Press.

TAKULU & ACCIDENT

FIVE DAYS TO MAKE ONE DAY TRIP.

The bureau of customs, Manila, will conduct an investigation of the accident which happened to the steamship Takuling which ran aground near Mangarin, in Mindoro.

One phase which the board will investigate will be the duration of the voyage of the Takuling, from Negros to Mindoro. The Takuling it is said, made the trip from Pulupandan, in Negros, to Mangarin, Mindoro, in five days, the regular time for the trip being one day.

The Takuling was carrying 255 passengers at the time of the accident. They were mostly labourers for the Mindoro Sugar Development Company. There were also many "home-smokers."

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Morea" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles yesterday at 6.30 a.m.

The R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Yokohama for Vancouver on September 23 at 3 p.m. and is due at Vancouver to-morrow.

The B. I. & Apear Line s.s. "Tilawa" will leave Amoy for this port on October 2 at p.m., and is due here on Monday.

The B. I. & Apear Line s.s. "Torilla" left Singapore for this port on September 23 at p.m., and is due here on Tuesday.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" (Capt. S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R.), arrived at Manila on September 23 at 7 a.m. left Manila yesterday at 4 p.m. and is due at Hong Kong on Monday at 8 a.m. She will berth at Pier No. 6, Kowloon Wharf, and will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama on October 6 at noon.

The R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on September 22 and is due here on October 10.

The M.V. s.s. "Japan" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on September 2, and is due here on or about October 12.

The M.V. "Romolo" (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.) sailed from Aden on September 12 and is due in Hong Kong on October 13.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected to arrive in Hong Kong:

S.S. "General Metzinger" October 11.

S.S. "Si-Kiang" October 21.

S.S. "Sphinx" October 25.

S.S. "Forthos" November 9.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Lincoln" are advised that all goods remaining undelivered after Monday, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "D'Artagnan" are advised to send in their claims to the Agent before October 7.

FIRST P. I. STEEL SHIP

CEBU FIRM TO START WORK AT ONCE.

The well-known inter-island shipping firm of Aboltz & Co., of Cebu have signed a contract with the Hoa for the construction of the first steel ship to be built in a P. I. dockyard.

This new vessel is to have a gross tonnage of 800 tons, and is to be 140 feet long, beam 25 feet and depth 11 feet, equipped with a full Diesel engine, capable of developing not less than ten knots.

Work is being started at once at the Opon dockyard of the Hoa Hin Co., under the direction of the manager M. E. Cleland, Sr., and it is expected to complete the ship within seven months.

The ship, which is to be used as a passenger and freight vessel on the local lines, is understood to be the first of a number it is the plan to build, and several other local shipping firms are awaiting the result of this first construction with much interest.

So far, it is understood, contracts are being prepared for two more vessels of this type, one a smaller, and the other of the same size.

It is reported that several Chinese firms are planning to order several steel ships—"Manila Bulletin."

THE MOTOR LINER.

The trials have just commenced of the largest and highest-powered motor passenger liner yet built. This is the "Saturnia," which sailed from Trieste to Buenos Aires on her maiden voyage on September 21. She will be followed in November by a still larger craft, the "Augustus," which is a vessel of nearly 33,000 tons gross.

Reviewing the question of the future possibilities of oil-engined liners, "The Motor Ship" points out that there are 15 such vessels now in service of from 9,000 tons gross up to 22,000 tons gross, and, with one exception, all the owners of these ships who have further tonnage under construction are again utilising internal-combustion machinery in their new liners. At the present time there are 25 motor passenger ships being built, and these range from 9,000 tons gross up to 33,000 tons gross. There does not seem to be any doubt that this number is greater than that of steam-driven passenger vessels of equal tonnage, although it is only a comparatively short time since the first large oil-engined liner was built.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE MADE.

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale everywhere.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

Operated for U. S. Shipping Board By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC. FOR SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES.

S.S. "WEST ELCAJON" Oct. 3.

For full information apply to SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.

L. EVERETT, Inc. General Agents. Telephone C. 3008. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.

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AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... Havre, London & Glasgow ... 4th November

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA"

to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd October.

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th November.

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th November.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHOENIX & HAVANA

M.V. "FORRESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th November.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 10th November.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quilmes, Rio, Port Anacleto, Montevideo, China, Valparaiso, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindi, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:-

Telephone 7 Central 479.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 7	Nov. 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	Dec. 1
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	Dec. 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 19
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 9
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Feb. 27	Mar. 1
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 22

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

\$120 \$112 \$88.

All first and second class rooms on the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are fitted with hot and cold running water.

HONG HONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 22	Oct. 24
Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 12	Nov. 14

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752 Cables: "GACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	ALASKA MARU ... Thursday, 8th October.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.	LA PLATA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st November.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.	SHUNKO MARU ... Wednesday, 6th October.
SUMATRA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th October.	DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
PANAMA MARU ... Friday, 28th October.	CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU ... Tuesday, 25th October.	VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
ARIZONA MARU (From Shanghai), Saturday, 22nd October.	HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & FAKHOI.
TAIKWA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Oct. 10 a.m.	JAPAN PORTS
ANDES MARU ... Friday, 14th October.	TACOMA MARU ... Saturday, 24th October.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.	KALJO MARU ... Sunday, 2nd October, 11 a.m.
HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 6th October, 11 a.m.	TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU ... Thursday, 6th October, 10 a.m.	TAKAO—Direct.
BATAVIA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th October.	For further particulars please apply to:- OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA. Tel. Central No. 4083, 4088, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

American Express Travelers Cheques

"Sky-blue" in colour, these Cheques give travellers the fullest protection against the loss or theft of their travel funds. They are spendable and acceptable everywhere. For more than 86 years travellers the world over have found personal service and financial security thru their use.

Issued in £50, £20, £10, £5, £1, and 5s and 2s denominations—bound in a small handy wallet—and cost only 1/4 of 1 per cent.

Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservation and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

4-A, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hong Kong.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN

The M.S. "ASIA" Will be loading for St. Petersburg, Marseilles, Le Havre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports on or about:

Further sailings—	Expected on or about—	Will leave homeward bound on or about—
M.S. "AFRIKA"	20th October	
M.S. "MALAYA"	5th November	
M.S. "DANMARK"	1st December	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:-

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

THE BUSY MAN'S STAND-BY

ARRANGED IN NUMERICAL ORDER.

\$1 ON SALE AT THE PUBLISHERS \$1.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
ALIPORE	5,273	6th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
MALWA	10,959	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
NAGPORE	5,283	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo, Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	10,504	29th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANJIA	10,940	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,553	7th Jan.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,980	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,508	6th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
*TAKLIWA	7,938	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,154	6th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

* Calls Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	4,600	28th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
TANDIA	4,658	2nd Dec.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, &c.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ARAFURA	6,490	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
TORILLA	5,355	8th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka
SANTHIA	7,754	15th Oct.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MACEDONIA	11,120	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
JETPORE	5,318	25th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
*MONGOLIA	10,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe
TANDIA	4,658	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MANJIA	10,940	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KEIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,553	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,114	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,980	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,185	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Calls at Dairi.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must pay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-coming steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passengers, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cornmarket Rd., C. HONGKONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

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(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO. LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(HILLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" via Suez Canal 3rd Oct.

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" via Suez Canal 8th Nov.

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" via Suez Canal 20th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD. Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"ALIPORE"
carrying His Majesty's Mails will
be despatched from this port on
or about THURSDAY, the 6th
October, 1927, at 10 a.m. taking
Cargo for the above Ports.
Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy,
France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at
Bombay into the Mail Steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles
and London.

Parcels will be received at this
Office until 5 p.m. the day before
sailing. The contents and value of
all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 29th September, 1927.

CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship
"D'ARTAGNAN"
BRINGING CARGO FROM
MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed
that their goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and
stored into the Godowns of the
HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF
& GODOWN CO., LTD., KOW-
LOON, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me
on or before FRIDAY, the 7th
October, 1927, or they will not be
recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be
examined by the Company's Sur-
veyor, Messrs. Godlard & Douglas
in the presence of the Consignees
at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 4th
October, 1927.

No Fire Insurance will be effected
by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE,

Agent.

Hong Kong, 28th September, 1927.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH, MIDDLEBRO',
ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS
& PHILIPPINES.

THE Steamship

"BENVENUE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the haz-
ardous and/or extra hazardous Go-
dowens of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the godowns,
and all goods remaining undelivered
after the 3rd October, will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 17th
October, 1927, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the Go-
dowens, where they will be examined
on the 3rd October, 1927, at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 26th September, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

From New York.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF LINCOLN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra-haz-
ardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf,
whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining undelivered
after the 3rd October, 1927, will
be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before 10th October,
1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on any
Tuesday or Friday, between the
hours of 10 a.m. and Noon, with-
in the Free Storage period of One
Week.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Agents.

\$2,500,000 LOSS.

The various items of expense in-
curred by the United States Ship-
ping Board in the operation of the
Government fleet in the making of
over 1,200 voyages in 1926 are con-
tained in a tabulation just pre-
pared, a summary of which shows the
operating expenses to have exceed-
ed the revenues from the voyages of
\$2,500,000, not including insur-
ance, repairs or administrative ex-
pense.

The ships carried a total of
9,600,000 tons of cargo and about
108,000 passengers, the report
shows the approximate revenues be-
ing \$80,800,000 and the voyage ex-
pense \$83,300,000 plus additional
items above referred to.

"Out of this \$83,300,000 voyage
expenses approximately \$14,000,000
was for wages, \$11,000,000 for
food, stores and equipment,
\$17,400,000 for stevedoring and
other cargo expense, \$5,700,000 for
port charges, \$8,900,000 for fees,
commissions and brokerage, \$8,800,
000 for miscellaneous and \$23,000,
000 for fuel," the statement shows.

"The business of supplying our
ships for this great number of voy-
ages represents a real task. This
work is supervised by the supply de-
partment in Washington under the
director of supplies. Following is a
general summary of the work of that
department during a year.

"Fuel division: Fuel oil purchas-
ed 12,569,000 barrels; coal purchas-
ed, 346,840 tons; total value
\$22,498,000.

"Operated and maintained fifteen
owned and (or) leased fuel oil sta-
tions from which was issued ap-
proximately 3,354,000 barrels of
fuel oil with a value of \$4,887,000.
Directed the movement of tank
steamers engaged in supplying
these stations.

"Purchasing division: Purchases
made by this division, exclusive of
fuel and office supplies, amounted to
\$3,700,000. The activities of this
division have been greatly increas-
ed since last September by taking
over purchases formerly made by
the United States Lines and by ex-
tending the contract plan of pur-
chasing which includes all subsist-
ence stores formerly purchased by
managing operators. The volume
of this additional business is esti-
mated annually to be \$5,000,000.

"Stores and sales division: Main-
tained and operated approximately
fifteen store houses at domestic
ports and was responsible for
materials and equipment stored at
foreign ports. This equipment was
valued at \$3,613,000. Sales and de-
livery to vessels, including transfers
to other Government departments,
of materials and equipment was
valued at \$3,731,000.

"Inventory division: Has super-
vision over the inventoring and ac-
counting for materials and supplies
aboard vessels at time of transfer
to and from managing operators
and to purchasers; also a running
record of stores used on all vessels,
exclusive of passenger vessels,
by means of stores books placed
aboard all cargo vessels.

"Office supply division: Has
supervision over purchasing, receiv-
ing and storing of all office sup-
plies, furniture and printing re-
quired for use by the United States
Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet
Corporation. Total value of pur-
chases made by this division was
\$127,000.

"Inland traffic division: Has
supervision over land transporta-
tion of all supplies and equipment
used by the corporation, the verifi-
cation of transportation vouchers,
including presentation of claims to
the carriers.

"Grand total, \$48,574,000."

SHIPPING'S RECOVERY.

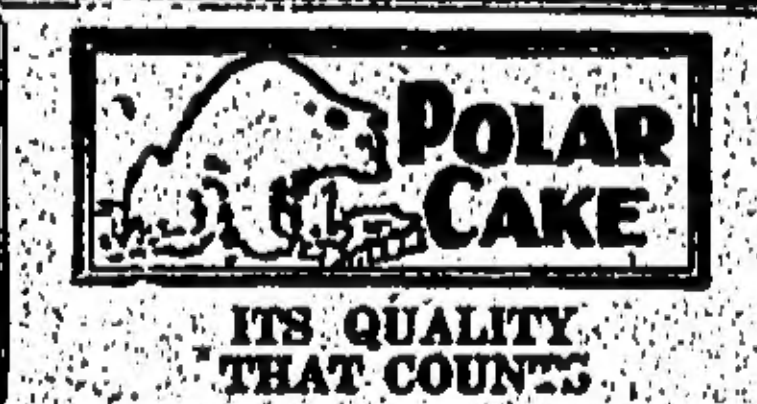
Shanghai's shipping recovered
from its set-back of the previous
year and established a new re-
cord, both in tonnage and number
of vessels, entered and cleared.
The period, however, was not per-
haps so successful as the figures
would seem to indicate. Al-
though Shanghai was happily
spared any repetition of the
grave labour trouble which had
embarrassed shipping during
1925, fighting and political dis-
turbances throughout the country
caused more hindrance than in
previous years. The important
trade centres of Tientsin and
Hankow were partially closed at
one time or another by warfare,
while the southern ports never
fully recovered from the peculiar
position that had already existed
there for six months at the open-
ing of the year. Furthermore,
throughout the period the dis-
located communications of the in-
terior continued to prevent large
quantities of produce from
reaching the seaboard. Export
cargo in consequence was seldom
sufficient for the number of
vessels offering. Matters im-
proved towards the end of Sep-
tember, when the fall in exchange
rate exporters some much-needed
assistance, but the most serious
loss of business of the year was due
to foreign goods which were in-
vulnerable to the usual quantity

of the more concrete kind of
difficulties with which shipping
was beset. Piracy was the most
serious. This menace has been
steadily growing for some years,
but during the past 12 months it
reached a pitch quite unprece-
dented in Chinese waters. Apart
from attacks on junks and
launches, that have often been
reported in the neighbourhood, no
fewer than five Shanghai coastal
steamers on a regular service
were pirated, and in only one in-
stance—the now famous one of the
steamer "Sunning"—was the
attempt not completely success-
ful.

On turning to the statistics for
the year, there is much of inter-
est to be found. The total figures
—33,323,429 tons—show an ad-
vance of 3,038,574 tons over the
previous year, or a million more
than in 1924, and place Shanghai
in the list of the first six or seven
principal ports of the world. Of
this increase, the British flag con-
tributes the largest share, with a
rise of 1,450,000 tons, though
even this figure is not sufficient to
recover the loss it sustained in
1926. The difference that is still
outstanding, some 800,000 tons,
when compared with 1924, is due
to decreased coast shipping. The
Chinese flag experienced a drop
of 172,000 tons in its total figures
for coast shipping and the still
more serious one of 406,000 tons
for river shipping when compared
with the previous year. This was
entirely due to civil warfare in
the Yangtze Valley early in
September; commandeering of
native craft became so universal
that Chinese steamers would only
run as far as Kluikang, and later
were forced to close down their
Yangtze service. The China
Merchants Steam Navigation Co.
had 13 out of 31 steamers
seized, seven of their river fleet,
and eventually, on Decem-
ber 5, in view of the heavy
losses they were incurring, decid-
ed to suspend business altogether.
No more of their vessels sailed
during the rest of the year.

The history of Japan's shipping
is one of steady increase. Her
total tonnage has advanced each
year (with the exception of a
small set-back during the months
following the earthquake), from
6,15 million tons in 1920 to 9,38
tons for the year under review.
This is almost entirely due to her
ocean shipping engaged in for-
eign trade, the actual figures, in
millions of tons for the five years
being:—1922, 4.37; 1923,
4.87 tons; 1924, 5.18 tons; 1925,
5.78 tons; 1926, 6.44 tons; where-
as the difference between the
combined tonnage for Japanese
coast and river shipping in 1926
and in 1922 does not amount to
300,000 tons. A very adequate
proof is thus provided, not only
that Japan's ever-increasing flow
of trade with China is being car-
ried by vessels of her own flag,
but also that her shipping is
offering stern competition for the
trade of other countries.

Comparing the figures for 1920
and 1926, it is seen that countries
with smaller shipping interests
are gradually taking a larger
share. No fewer than four flags,
namely the Dutch, French, Ger-
man and Norwegian, with less
than 200,000 tons to their credit
in 1920, have recorded an in-
crease of more than 600,000 tons
since that time.



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bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and shower in connection with many
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done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous
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Pres. V. Duran Oct. 25th. 8 a.m.	Pres. Adams Dec. 5th. 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes Nov. 8th. 8 a.m.	Pres. Garfield Dec. 20th. 8 a.m.
Pres. Pierce Oct. 3rd. 8 a.m.	Pres. Taft Oct. 17th. 8 p.m.
Pres. Wilson Oct. 11th. 8 a.m.	Pres. Taylor Oct. 29th. 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson Oct. 11th. 8 p.m.	Pres. McKinley Oct. 29th. 8 p.m.

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Hong Kong, Saturday, October 1, 1927.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

Since the introduction of a
branch of the Ministering
Children's League into the Colony
many years ago and the uniting
with it in 1920 of the Hong Kong
Women's Guild, both have carried
on a very creditable combined
work of service by the organisation
of various entertainments to
raise funds which are distributed
amongst various deserving chari-
ties, including many entirely local
in their purpose. The objects of
the M.C.L. are to promote kind-
ness, unselfishness and the habit
of usefulness amongst the young
in their own homes, in order to
form unselfish characters, to en-
courage young people to take an
active interest in the needs of
their own parish or district and
to create in the minds of mem-
bers an earnest desire to help all
who are in need. Right nobly has
the local branch upheld the high-
est ideals of the founders of the
League. The interests and ser-
vice of young and old alike have
been obtained in the good work
and invaluable help has been ren-
dered to hospitals and other in-
stitutions which render public
service.

The organisation of such an
effort as the monster fete which
takes place at Lee Garden to-day
requires months of arduous work
on the part of the organisers and
the arrangements for the enter-
tainment and comfort of the
visitors are such that, given
favourable weather, it is bound
to prove the huge success which
the promoters have every hope of
attaining. In addition to the local
work of benevolence and assis-
tance, the M.C.L. supports two

the parent organisation. The
needs of these Homes, it is gather-
ed, have grown considerably of
late and any extra assistance that
the Hong Kong public can give
through the medium of the local
branch will be most gladly receiv-
ed and expended to the best ad-
vantage. It is to be hoped that
the anticipations of the organ-
isers of to-day's events at Lee
Gardens will be fully realised and
that enough will be raised to en-
able them to contribute even
more generously to home institu-
tions and purely local objects
which have suffered particularly
of late through the general trade
depression.

After a Criminal Sessions trial
extending over the greater part
of five days the two men against
whom the evidence of complicity
in the murder of Mrs. Mackay at
Chaiwan (Shaokwan district) on
August 6 appeared almost
overwhelming, have been convicted
by the jury and sentenced to
death. The murder was a brutal
one and there was general indig-
nation and horror when details
of the attack on a defenceless
woman returning over a lonely
district from a visit to a friend
were first published. It was at
first thought that the murder was
a planned one and that the assail-
ants had been able to make good
their escape on the numerous
small craft which constantly leave
the district, before the Police
were in a position to carry out a
comprehensive search. The later
announcement of the arrests and
the indication given of various
clues which were thoroughly fol-
lowed up indicated, however, that
the murder was probably unpre-
meditated in that the suspected
murderers had remained in the
district where, the next day, they
were arrested. The safety of the
public depends in large measure
on the efficiency of police arrange-
ments for protection and detec-
tion of crime and the assiduity
with which lines of investigation
are followed up in order that
criminals may be brought to
justice. Although the full story
of the discovery of various clues
and the work of following them
up can never be disclosed in
evidence, enough was said to in-
dicate that no stone was left
unturned by our local police in
their detective work in this case
and the officials concerned are to
be congratulated on the thorough-
ness with which the case was
investigated from the time that
the first report was made.

fully disposes of any suggestion
arising out of correspondence in
the local Press that the Associa-
tion is out to make money at the
expense of the Service men or out
of its activities in other direc-
tions. Before the arrival in
Hong Kong of the Battalions sent
for the protection of British sub-
jects in connection with the
troubles in China, the Y.M.C.A.
was performing a very creditable
work in Hong Kong. Since the
arrival of the troops, the local
organisers have excelled them-
selves in arranging social activi-
ties for the Service men and in
interesting our usually apathetic
local residents in the work of
lightening and brightening the lot
of the British "Tommy." Talent
has been unearthed the existence
of which in the Colony was pre-
viously almost unknown and the
result has been an increased im-
petus which will remain long after
the last of the Shanghai Expedi-
tionary Force has departed from
Hong Kong. Other phases of the
Association's work are coming to
the fore again with the approach
of the winter season, providing
just the opportunity which is so
badly needed in the Far East for
resisting the blight of climate and
the gaps which are created by
distance from the bookshop and
the London theatre. By inter-
esting the younger element of the
Colony in self-educative or purely
social activities, the local
Association is performing
work in accord with the
highest ideals of the founders
of the movement. Prior to the
advent of the Y.M.C.A. here op-
portunities were all too few for
enlarging one's outlook and main-
taining one's intellectual and
cultural balance.

MRS. A. H. FAERS.

POPULAR MISSIONARY DIES AT CHEFOO.

HER LIFE WORK.

We very much regret to announce
(states the "Chefoo Daily News")
the passing away of Mrs. A. H.
Faers, which took place at the
China Inland Mission Hospital early
yesterday morning (the 17th inst.).
Mrs. Faers has been a resident of
Chefoo for many years, and we feel
sure that we are expressing the
sentiments of all the Foreign and
Chinese members of the community
who have known the family, in ex-
tending the deepest sympathy to
Mr. Faers and his sons in their
loss and bereavement.

A very large company of people
gathered at the China Inland Mis-
sion Memorial Hall yesterday after-
noon where the Memorial Service
for the late Mrs. Faers took place.
While foreign and Chinese mem-
bers of the C.I.M. to which the de-
ceased belonged, were most in evi-
dence many representatives of the
Chefoo Community were also pre-
sent.

The service was conducted by
Mr. F. McCarthy, Principal of the
Boys' School supported by the Rev.
Cuthbert of the C.I.M. and Mr.
Dijng, Chinese Evangelist to the
Mission.

40 Years in China.
Following the opening hymn, Mr.
Cuthbert offered prayer and read
a portion of Scripture, after which
Mr. Dijng briefly bore testimony to
the esteem in which Mrs. Faers
was held by all the Chinese Chris-
tians. He pointed out that her life
had been a very industrious one as
became a true disciple of Christ.
In this she had left an example
worthy to be followed by all. In
conclusion Mr. Dijng said that
Mrs. Faers was now enjoying "rest
from her labours" — rest, after a
time of considerable suffering.
Mr. McCarthy then gave a brief
sketch of the forty years of life of
Mrs. Faers had spent in China as
a Member of the China Inland Mis-
sion, and in a few well chosen
words spoke of her loving devotion
to the family, latterly in spite of
a much wearied body and nerves.
Her service for God had not been
in the limelight but in the quiet of
her home. She had sought to make
a real home for her children, and
now, said the speaker, she knows
what it is to be "at home" with her
Lord. Mr. McCarthy in closing
quoted Proverbs 31, verse 31, "The
fruit of her hands shall be added
unto her, and her ways shall be
called blessed."

CANTON SECRETS.

TWO GENERALS ARRIVE AT UNDERSTANDING.

LEANING TO WU-HAN.

"Secrets" of a pact at Canton
have leaked out, giving a strong
impression that General Li Chai-
sum and the Ironsides have come
to an agreement on all major
questions.

Li Chai-sum is stated to have
accepted the principal terms
stipulated by General Chang Fah-
hui who commands the Iron-
sides. Now that they have re-
turned from war service in
central China, the Ironsides are
to work in harmony with their
colleagues who remained behind.

Supreme command of the
armies will be retained by Li
Chai-sum. Support will be given
to Mr. Wang Ching-wei (chair-
man of the Kuomintang), who is
recognised as the leading politi-
cian of the Wu-Han faction and a
powerful opponent of Chiang Kai-
shek. The new Nationalist Gov-
ernment at Nanking is to be
disacknowledged.

Canton Policy Changed.
As a result of the negotiations,
Li Chai-sum is to issue a man-
ifesto. A few weeks ago, he an-
nounced his support for Chiang
Kai-shek. Now he is to declare
another provincial policy for
Kwangtung, a representative will
be sent to Kuikiang to wel-
come Mr. Wang Ching-wei back
to Canton, preference will be given
to members of the Kuomintang
Left Wing (which was opposed to
Chiang Kai-shek), the adminis-
tration and the Kuomintang or-
ganisation will be reformed and
supporters of Chiang Kai-shek
are to be expelled.

Pay Promised.

There is a possibility of Mr.
Chen Kung-po returning to Can-
ton to take the leading part in
politics. He occupied a position
of responsibility in Canton till he
was appointed the first National-
ist Commissioner for Foreign
Affairs at Hankow.

General Li Chai-sum also under-
takes to provide maintenance for
the Ironsides during their ser-
vice under him in Kwangtung.

Pressure is being brought to
bear on institutions which were
more or less dominated by mem-
bers of Chiang Kai-shek's faction,
or of factions opposed to the Left
Wing of the Kuomintang.

Officials' Exodus.

Such included the "Purge the
Party (of Communists) Com-
mission," the provincial and city
branches of the Kuomintang
(which controlled the civil ad-
ministration), the General Labour
Union and the Mechanics' Union,
the last two having been encour-
aged by Chiang Kai-shek to offset
the "Red" element. Many officials
who were uncertain of their posi-
tion vis-a-vis the new policy have
come down to Hong Kong for
safety.

Headquarters of the comman-
der-in-chief in the rear were
wound up yesterday, on orders by
General Li Chai-sum, this being
another step in the severing of
relations with Chiang Kai-shek.

Other Changes.

Canton military affairs will now
be under the "director-general of
the 8th route." The change en-
tails departmental reorganisation
involving a number of staff offi-
cers ranking from colonel up-
wards. The general staff will
take over the transport, wireless
and air services.

Nanking having ordered the
closing up of all branches of the
Kuomintang Political Council,
Canton has replied, suggesting
postponement. The reason given
is that urgent matters with only
local interest can be disposed of
without reference to the Central
Political Council (which is the
highest civil authority of the
Kuomintang); but Canton pro-
mises, says the "Hong Kong
Evening Post," to consult Nan-
king on more important ques-
tions.

MONEY PROBLEMS.

Information from other sources
is that General Li Chai-sum will
provide \$600,000 to wipe off ar-
rears of the troops, pay and that
General Chang Fahhui will be ap-
pointed provincial military com-
missioner, the post next highest
to the director-general (Li Chai-
sum).

Mr. Sun Fo, who was recently
appointed Finance Minister by
the "coalition" Nationalist Gov-
ernment at Nanking, has com-
municated with Canton about
contributions from Kwangtung
When Mr. T. V. Soong (brother of
Mrs. Sun Yat-sen) was Finance
Minister, he found \$4,000,000
each month for the Nationalist
fighting in the north. The amount
has gradually decreased and the
present indications are that Can-
ton will remit no more.

PRAPS-PRAPS NOT!

Many a talpan should feel quite
at home at Lee Garden to-day—on
the donkey!

A Scotsman, while on a visit
to some friends in England, was
persuaded to have a hand at nap,
with the result that when he rose
to go he was poorer by about
thirty shillings.

"Stay a little longer," said his
friend. Supper is ready, and
we have a nice piece of ham
cooked."

"I want none o' yer ham," said
the angry Scot. "Dae ye think I
cud eat thirty shillings' worth o'
ham?"

Said a Scottish minister to one of
his flock: "Ah, Sandy, mon, I'm
verry sorry to see you in this con-
dition."

"Och, sir," replied Sandy, "it's a
richt! I'm shleibratin' ma' gowden
weddin'."

"But isn't your wife celebrating
it as weel?"

"Nae, nae, sir; that pair body's
got naethin' at a' tae do with it.
She's ma' third."

A student failed in examination
in all five subjects. He took. He
telegraphed his brother: "Failed in
all five. Prepare papa." The
brother telegraphed back: "Papa
prepared. Prepare yourself."

"Mommer," said Marion, "I
wish people wouldn't speak of me
as a bride elect. It sounds as if I
had won Charles in a competition."

"But if he picked you in prefer-
ence to the others, isn't that com-
plimentary?"

"Yes, but some of the girls may
claim I was elected by a small
majority."

"Have you anything to say before
the sentence is passed?" inquired
the Judge of the convicted burglar.

"The only thing I am kicking
about," replied the burglar, glaring
with open scorn at the chief witness
against him, "is being identified by
a man that kep' 'is head under the
bedclothes the ole time I was in the
room."

A Welsh farmer inquired of the
clerk of a London hotel the time
meals were served.

"Breakfast from seven till
eleven, luncheon from eleven till
three, dinner from three till eight,
and supper from eight till twelve,"
said the clerk.

The farmer opened his eyes and
mouth widely in astonishment.
"Goodness gracious!" he exclaim-
ed. "Whenever am I going to have
time to see the city?"

The rector was on his way to
church when he met the game-
keeper.

"Ah," said the rector, "how is it
I never see you at church?"

"Well," said the gamekeeper, "I
don't want to make your congrega-
tion smaller."

"What do you mean?" asked
the rector.

"Well, you see, sir, if I came to
church the whole congregation
would go poaching!"

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "do
men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, my dear. What
makes you ask?"

"Because I never see any pic-
tures of angels with whiskers."

"Well," said the mother thought-
fully, "some men do go to heaven,
but they got there by a close shave!"

The great artist paused, brush
and palette poised in the air.

"A masterpiece!" he exclaimed.
"But I don't like it one bit."

"The beautiful co-ed," "T.D. be-
sides for any of my friends to
see it. You'll just have to do it
over."

John was the last straw. The old
master became enraged. He threw
his palette to the floor and shouted:
"Leave my studio, you pig! I'll
never paint another sucker for
you as long as I live!"

The circus skeleton found the
strong man in his tent, weeping
loudly.

"What's the matter, old man?"
said the skeleton sympathetically.

"The elephant has died,"
sobbed the strong man. "I wish
that would happen to me!"

"But why are you crying
over that?"

"Well," sobbed the strong man,
"he been says I've got to dig
his grave!"

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Nationalist aeroplane Chung-shan No. 2, which was recently damaged whilst flying over the enemy lines, was brought to Shanghai from Nanking for repairs.

A richa colli was commended in the Shanghai Provisional Court for tackling an armed highway robber who had held up a man and sticking to him until police assistance was forthcoming.

The "Central China Post" is informed that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company shortly will resume full sailings, "as the Nationalist Government have returned all the ships they have been keeping for so long."

The body of an unknown Chinese was found in Kiangwan Road, Shanghai, with a bullet wound in the back of the skull. Residents near by stated that they heard a few shots on the previous night, but they were afraid to leave their homes to see what was the matter.

Kedah, writes the Alor correspondent of the "Pinnang Gazette," had a visitor from the air at 8.45 on Sept. 14 when Mr. S. H. G. Trower, of the Air Survey Co., Ltd., of Rangoon, landed at Kuala Kedah in his seaplane owing to unfavourable weather and shortage of petrol.

After experiments extending over nearly 14 years, Mr. J. L. North, curator of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, London, is said to have acclimatised the Manchurian soya bean. It remains, however, to test the commercial possibilities of the bean as grown at home.

St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club has decided to form a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and at a meeting held last month some 12 members signified their intention of joining. The Chairman of the Club was elected as Divisional Superintendent, and Dr. T. C. Wong Divisional Surgeon. The joint secretaries will be glad to hear from any club member who wishes to join. Drills and lectures will commence early this month.

The Stockholders' International Mercantile Marine Corporation have approved of the recapitalisation plan under which five shares of the present Preferred Stock at \$100 par value will be exchanged for one share of the new Preferred Stock at no par value plus five shares of the new Common Stock at no par value and also five shares of the existing Common Stock to be exchanged for one share of the new Common Stock at no par value.

Assizes will be held at Malacca on October 10.

Mr. E. Gordon Lowder has celebrated the 60th anniversary of his birthday in Shanghai.

The Nanking Government has been requested by the Shanghai Butchers' Association to forbid the export of beef.



Frank M. Piror, president of a large meat packing company in Brooklyn, N. Y., who has donated a cash prize of \$10,000 to the artist who designs the most beautiful and artistic "hot dog" stand. Mr. Piror took this action following the presentation of several "hot dog" vendors around New York City.

The Nationalist Government, according to the Hankow native press, has issued a notification to the officers of all departments and their bodyguards to make preparations for leaving Hankow for Nanking as soon as a gunboat is despatched from the latter place to carry them.

Mrs. James V. Arrington, who secured a divorce from Mr. Arrington some time ago, brought suit in the U.S. Court Shanghai for alimony. Arrington, who is a radio operator in the American Navy, had not paid her any money, complainant told the Court, since June 30. Further questioning by Judge Purdy brought out that she is Russian and has been living in the French Concession, paying \$80 for her room and board. She is \$170 in arrears. Judge Purdy fixed alimony at \$50 per month.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. Eli Dweck, founder of the Shanghai firm of Eli Tawil & Co., sailed for New York on the "President Jefferson."

The Malaya Chief Justice (Sir Henry Compton) and Mr. Justice Farrer Manly left for Ipoh to sit in the F.M.S. Full Court of Appeal.

A memorial tablet to the late Rev. J. H. Lewis, B.D., pastor in Singapore from 1922 to 1924, was unveiled at the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Mr. L. W. Tivy has been appointed temporarily a member of the Rubber Assessment Committee, F.M.S., during the absence of Mr. J. P. R. Waugh.

Mr. S. W. Te'o has admitted to partnership Mr. P. M. Hodgson, solicitor, the firm being known as Messrs. Te'o and Hodgson, at 3rd floor Pedder Building, Pedder Street.

We regret to learn, says the "Straits Echo," that Inspector Beckingham of the Arms and Explosives Department is lying seriously ill at the General Hospital with double pneumonia.

Malacca sportsmen will learn with regret of Mr. L. G. Robertson's coming transfer to Singapore. He was a member of the Malaya Cup Soccer side, and is the Rugby captain of the Malacca Club.

Mr. J. Strachan, General Manager, F.M.S. Railways, accompanied by Mr. H. W. Perkins, Traffic Manager and party arrived in Penang from Kuala Lumpur, and left the same afternoon for Kelantan on inspection duty.

The wedding took place at Penang, between Miss W. G. Hamilton of Ipoh and Miss Sylvia Radin Blake, daughter of the late Mr. R. Blake. The bride was given away by Mr. W. G. Hamilton, the best man being Mr. H. M. Evans. The Rev. Canon Gurney officiated.

Mr. S. A. M. S. P. S. (Hong Kong) has passed the examination of the Fellowship of the Royal Society of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, Scotland, and will be a member of the Royal Society of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, Scotland, and will be a member of the Royal Society of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, Scotland.

At the conclusion of the present session of the F.M.S. Court of Appeal a meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the revision of the Civil Procedure Code will be held in Ipoh.

The French Post Office will issue two special stamps, bearing effigies of Washington and Lafayette, to celebrate the arrival of 30,000 United States ex-soldiers on a visit to the French battlefields.

A Matang correspondent writes to the "Times of Malaya." On Saturday night Mr. E. F. Stephenson of Ipoh shot two huge crocodiles at Kuala Saga river, Port Weld. There were 37 crocodiles at the place that night, but he only picked out the biggest two.

In a letter to "The Times," Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce suggests, as a means of ending the civil war in China, the taking away of the major prize, Greater Shanghai. Once Shanghai, with its vast wealth, as well as Tientsin, is made inviolable, a very big step, he says, will have been taken towards re-asserting foreign trade and re-asserting law and order throughout Central and Northern China.

The No. 1 Special District Kuomintang has addressed a letter to the Shanghai Woosung Garrison Commissioner complaining about the cabarets in the Jukong Road district, saying that they are frequented by sailors, and that brawls frequently take place. They state that they were prohibited by the former Military Governor of Shanghai and Woosung, and that action should now be taken in connection therewith.

When Mr. Jay J. McCarthy pleaded in a Chicago court that his client's home had been entered by prohibition agents without a search warrant, he quoted from Blackstone: "Lightning may strike the house, and snow and rain may fall into it, but the King cannot enter it." "That may be true," replied the Commissioner, Mr. James R. Glass, "but what's a mere King as compared to a prohibition agent?"

An exposition to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Government-General is planned for next autumn by Seoul provincial authorities, with a full support of the Government-General. The exposition probably will be held in Seoul, at an estimated cost of Yen 1,500,000. The Government-General is reported to have decided to pay a subsidy totalling Yen 500,000, while Seoul provincial authorities will grant a subsidy of Yen 400,000.



Mrs. Lydia C. Dimitriadis, who has done much to entertain the various forces stationed in Shanghai with her concert parties, met with an unfortunate accident whilst in a motor-car, in which she suffered a broken arm.

Owing to continued poor health, Mr. W. E. Hartley, in charge of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's interests in China since 1925, has resigned and is going home. He has served as chairman of the Foreign Chamber of Commerce and as a member of the Harbour Improvement Commission.

H.E. The Governor of Malaya, Sir Hugh Clifford, has consented to become patron of the Malay Football Association.

Mr. H. A. Brien, manager of Petaling Tin Mines, Ltd., was entertained to a farewell tea party by the mine staff, prior to his departure for home.

Mr. G. E. Johnson, lately of Chemor, who is now manager of Tanah Merah estate, Johore, returned from home by the "Aeneas" and looks exceedingly fit and well.

At St. George's Church, Penang, Mr. Walter Oswald Hunt, Inspector of Machinery, Ipoh, was married to Miss Mabel Iris King, the bride being given away by Mr. W. E. Hunt.

Mr. J. V. Perrine, who retired from the post of Chief Clerk to the G.M.R. Kuala Lumpur, in 1919, died at Madras on August 30, at the age of 60 years. He leaves a widow and three children.

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It is now taken for granted that both Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to France, and Viscount Matsui, the Ambassador to Britain, will tender their resignations on their return home in October and November, respectively. The Japanese Government has decided to appoint Viscount Ishii to the post of Ambassador to the United States, and Viscount Matsui to the post of Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

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Bank wire	1/11½
Bank on demand	1/11, 11/16
Bank 30 day's sight	—
Bank 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits 4 months' sight	2½ %
Documentary 4 months' sight	2½ - ¾

On Paris—

On demand	1220
Credits 4 months' sight	1295

On Berlin—

On demand	—
On New York	—

On demand	48
Credits 60 days' sight	49%
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	181%
On Calcutta—	

On demand	181%
On Singapore—	
On demand	85%
On Manila—	
On demand	96%
On Shanghai—	
On demand	78%
30 day's sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	

On demand	102%
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.80
Silver (per oz.)	25 11/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	2% prem.
Chinese Copper Cents nom	

Chinese Copper Cash 6%pm.
Rate of Native In-
terest 7%p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin .. 29% dia.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin par

THE SHARE MARKET.

Hong Kong

Stock	Stock
	Exchange
T.T. on London	1/11 1/2
T.T. on Shanghai	78 1/2
Banks	
Hongkong Bank	\$1145/1147
do. Lon. Reg.	\$122
Chartered Bank	\$204 1/2
Mercantile A. & B.	\$81 1/2
do. C.	\$18 1/2

P. & O. Bank	\$10%	b
East Asia	\$68	n
Marine Insurances		
Canton Insurance	\$570	s
China Underwriters	\$135	s
North China Insurance	7143	n
Union Insurance	\$293	n
Yangtze Insurance	\$44 M.	b
Fire Insurances		
China Fire Insurance	\$310	n

H.K. Fire Insurance ..	\$590	n
Shipping.		
Douglases	\$38	b
H.K. Steamboats	\$21	s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$14	a
Indo-Chinas (Fraz)	\$30	n
do. (Duf.)	\$48	n
Shell Transports	\$27-	b
Star Ferries	\$54	s
Water-boats	\$17	n

Refineries.		
China Sugars	\$18	s
Malayan Sugars	\$80	s
Mining		
Benguet	\$1.70	n
Kailan Mining Ad. ..	34/-	b
Langkats (Combined)	T17 1/2	n
do. (Single)	T3 1/2	n
Shanghai Exploration	T3	n
Shanghai Loans	T5 1/2	n

Rauhe	\$3.60	x	d
Tronoh Mines	1/-		b
Ural Caspians	19/8		n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	5/		n
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$115%		b
H.K. & W. Docks	\$85		a
Hongkows	\$147		b
New Engineerings	\$4%		b


Shanghai Docks	192	b
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.		
Shanghai Lands	T119	
H.K. & S. Hotels	36%	n
Hongkong Lands	356%	n
Hongkong Realty	36	n
H.K. Territorials	31%	
Humphreys Estates	312%	s
	12.20/12%	
Prince's Building	3101	b
Punai Lands	3134	

Cotton Mills.....	\$7.75
Ewo Cottons.....	\$7.60
Oriental.....	\$1.60
S'hai Cottons (Old).....	T47
do. (new).....	T22
Buses, Trams, &c.....	
China Buses.....	T54
H.K. Tramways.....	\$20
Peak Trams (old).....	\$14
do. (new).....	\$7

Singapore Traction ..	12/6	2
Taxis	\$1	2
Miscellaneous		
H.K. Amusements ...	\$19 4	2
Canton Ices	\$5	2
Cemetera (comb.)	\$7	4
do. (old)	\$6.50	2
do. (new)	\$1	2
China Lights (comb.) ..	\$12	2
do. (old)	\$9 4	2

do.	(new)	\$87	n
China Prov.		24	n
H.K. Constructions		\$11	n
Dairy Farms		\$154	n
Der A. Wings		46	n
H.K. Electric		\$514	n
Macao Electric		\$48	n
H.K. Ropes (old)		\$10	n
do.	(new)	\$5	n
Lane, Crawfords		35	n
		39	n

M.	Macdonald	\$22	
M.	Macnab	\$24	
M.	United Asbestos	\$12	
M.	Wagon	\$114	
M.	Wm. Powell	\$5	
M.	H.K. Telephone	\$3.70	
N.	Nanyang Tobacco		
N.	Equi Indus		
N.	G. Bonds	\$52	



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IN ROUMANIA

ROYAL WOMEN COMPLICATE SITUATION

In spite of the fact that five-year old Michael has been proclaimed king of all Roumania, political and regal troubles are not ended in this war-scarred country.

There are five royal women in Roumania, each of whom is asking herself who is to fill the throne—and each getting the satisfactory answer, herself.

Chief and most spectacular of the five is Queen Marie, Christianed by the Chancelleries of Europe, and hailed as the ablest diplomat in south-eastern Europe; a woman with the largest and most far-reaching ambitions aspiring even to an alliance through ties of marriage, with Britain.

Allied with her, to-day, are first her daughter-in-law, the Princess Helena, and the new King, the beautiful unhappy woman who was Carol's second wife, and whom Carol deserted for the red-haired Madame Lupescu; and next of the three daughters, Queen Marie, wife of the King of Yugoslavia, Queen Elizabeth, wife of the deposed King of Greece, and the lovely Princess Ileana.

Hitherto in the name of intrigue and clashing ambitions of the Roumanian Court these five royal women have been aligned in two camps among themselves. The rock on which they split was former Crown Prince Carol, and on the one side were Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and Queen Elizabeth of Greece, while on the other were his sister, Princess Ileana, and his wife, Princess Helena.

Queen Marie of Roumania, politic, cool, wary, astute, temporizing a natural mother-love with a sense of reality, was willing to see the succession pass to little Prince Michael rather than to split the kingdom and raise the spectre of civil war by openly advocating the cause of Carol.

Of the Bratianos they say in Roumania: "No grass can grow where the Bratianos are treading." Mild in personal intercourse, Ion, the eldest, betrays no sign of despotism beneath the coating of affable manners. Yet, with his brothers Dino and Vittoria, he has established himself at the head of the most influential political clique in Roumania.

Thus the stage is set for any eventuality. In the Roumanian Court, are the five royal women, helpless save to intrigue, the jealous young Prince Nicholas, and the pathetic infant, King Michael. In Parliament and the Government offices sit the Bratianos party alert, tireless, wary, holding the country in a tight grip. In Paris reclines Prince Carol.

Anything may happen. Even civil war with Carol's party staging a coup d'etat, and marching with the army and the peasants through Transylvania.

But just what happens next depends more on the five Royal women than on any man in or out of Roumania.—United Press.

FOOD SHORTAGE.

INCREASE OF POPULATION TOO RAPID.

The world will suffer from an appalling shortage of food before the end of the present century if the increase in population continues at its present rate, it was predicted recently by Colonel L. C. P. Pollitt, a prominent member of the Society of Chemical Industry in Edinburgh, in an address before that organization. He added that the only way to avert this catastrophe is to increase the output of agricultural land by the use of inorganic fertilizers.

The production of the world had doubled itself in 100 years after 1800, explained Colonel Pollitt, and that rate of increase is continuing unless the productivity of the soil keeps corresponding pace. Using to-day but cannot obviously go on all the available farm land in the world with present methods of agriculture, he declared, would not prevent the food shortage before the end of the present century.

The best method, he said, to combat this danger is to use inorganic fertilizers, the most inexpensive of which is nitrogen. He considered that the nitrogen industry must develop into one of the most important businesses.—United Press.

The vernacular press announces the appointment of Mr. King Chiamai as District Magistrate of Shanghai.

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

Old people are easily tired out and weakened by coughing. For them there is much comfort in a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It soothes the inflamed throat, loosens the phlegm, and gives the system strength to resist the attack. It is a powerful cough remedy, and is much more effective than any other.

RUSSIA & CHINA

NEW OPENING FOR CASH

Affairs in China are moving toward a new opening for Soviet Russia—provided Soviet Russia is willing to pay the price in cash required for the project.

To-day Soviet prestige in China is at low ebb. The Communist stock is about as badly depressed as it has been in a year or so. The Communist wing has been frozen out of the reunited nationalist organization at Nanking. So much for the reading of the cards in China.

However, in Moscow other forces are to be reckoned with. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen are in Moscow. Mr. Chen, former Nationalist foreign minister and the most eloquent propagandist the Nationalists ever had, has issued an appeal for all true followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to rally to Mrs. Sun.

Mrs. Sun has denounced the present Nationalist organization, charging a fatal straying from the Sun doctrines. In other words she charges that the three principles which were elevated by her husband into a sacred slogan and which since his death have become more potent factors as national beacons have been dragged in the mire and sullied with militarism. Mrs. Sun's brother, T. V. Soong, who formerly was considered a keystone in the Nationalist party, has been ousted. His sister is reported to be betrothed to Chiang Kai-shek, deposed Nationalist generalissimo.

There are reasons aplenty for assuming that the mission of Mrs. Sun and Mr. Chen in Russia is not merely to worship at the shrine of Communism. The meaning of rallying to Mrs. Sun certainly is more than vocal acceptance of her explanation of her break with the Nationalists. It is easy enough to see a door through which Russia may be able to re-enter China—provided Russia is willing to produce the wherewithal to finance a new campaign.

Canton received Sun Yat-sen back when he had lost out in his crusade on more than one occasion. Sometimes he had to fight to get back but he returned just the same. Russian support helped in his return and in his regaining of a footing. Russian help was a very big factor in the sweep to the north when Chiang Kai-shek carried the Sun banner. Soviet Russia helped to make the dead Sun Yat-sen stronger than the living Sun Yat-sen had been for several years before he died.

In Canton there is a region of uncertainty. Military control is in the hands of a clique, whose position is far from secure. It is largely a Kwangsi rule, and Kwangsi (the Cantonese province) ever has been hostile to Kwangsi rule. There are unattached armies in South China meandering about ready to climb on the bandwagon of anyone with cash in hand. There is Sun Yat-sen sentiment. The labour class provides a lot of Sun sentiment, a sentiment which readily can be turned Red—a fact well demonstrated. Canton runs radical with little provocation.

Soviet Russia has put a lot of money into China. Tangible returns to-day are not great. The results would not appear to warrant another try, but Soviet Russia is persistent. If the money is forthcoming a new foothold easily can be gained at Canton. And that would mean history would start to repeat itself, with another northern drive in the offing.—Manila Bulletin.

24 HOUR CLOCKS.

NOT POPULAR IN GERMANY.

The twenty-four hour clock recently installed throughout the German railways system and in the Reichstag, has a hard-time winning the favour of the populace. Watch makers find there is virtually no demand for dials indicating the twenty-four hours of the day.

At a meeting of the Berlin watch makers one enterprising firm reported that it had devised a dial on which, at midday, the figures 1 to 12 disappear and the numbers 13 to 24 come up in their place. In spite of the fact that the firm carried on a big advertising campaign for more than a month, it sold but few watches with these dials.

This firm also canvassed public opinion in middle and southern Germany and found that the conservative provincial population not only rejects the new watch but declines to say "half past thirteen" or "twenty-three o'clock."

HEREDITARY INFLUENCES.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The German people are beginning to realize the hereditary influences of the International Congress on the health of the nation. The Congress, which opened in Berlin on Sept. 15, is a gathering of the world's leading experts on the subject of hereditary influences.

COLLEGE SNOBS

PROTEST AGAINST EXTRA-VAGANT DISPLAY

University students who go to college not to learn but to exhibit their wealth were the butt of the speeches made at the convention held at the campus of the University of the Philippines on September 20. Jose Zamora, recently elected alumni member of the board of regents remarked that the students to-day are a striking contrast to those of fifteen years ago.

He recalled his student days in Los Banos about fifteen years ago, when the sons of the rich and the poor mingled in fraternal comradeship in both the classroom and in the campus. The students then vied with each other not in the display of expensive and beautiful clothes in the campus, but in the amount of money they saved from their pensions at the end of the month.

He warned the students against the pitfalls of modern gaiety into which, unwittingly, the hard-earned money of their parents is sometimes thrown. He advised them to save, because nothing can bring better satisfaction to the parents than the knowledge that their children are striving to lessen the burden of responsibilities of the family.

Severe criticisms were hurled by President Bocobo at the students who take pride in parading about the campus in their cars when they do poor work in class. It is unfair to the bright students who happen to be poor to be snubbed like that, just because a regular "funker" has his parent's money to buy him a car, he said.

He urged the students to make better use of their money by buying good books instead of spending it on dress. He explained to them his plan of appointing a joint committee of students and members of the faculty to study the individual expenses of the students with a view of cutting out extravagance. The students may be advised by this means how to spend his money properly. In short, the committee will encourage the use of a budget in their expenses, he explained.

HUME DAM.

SECOND BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

It was announced in August after the Federal Minister for Works and Railways had inspected the progress of the work at the Hume Weir, that the reservoir would be completed by 1930, and that it would be ready for partial use before then. This brings the completion of the work nearer than had been expected, for the period previously set to the work was about four years from the middle of this year.

The size of the cyclopean masonry on the nearer (New South Wales) bank of the river may be gauged from the fact that the rocks, or plums, set in the concrete, along the top of the unfinished wall, weigh several tons each.


The dam when completed (says the Sydney "Morning Herald") will contain the second biggest reservoir in the world. Some of the world's largest dams are:

	acre feet
Elephant Butte (U.S.A.)	2,600,000
Hume Reservoir	2,000,000
Assuan (Egypt)	1,865,000
Roosevelt Dam (U.S.A.)	1,279,862
Burrinjuck Dam (N.S.W.)	771,641

The Hume Weir will thus be nearly three times the size of Burrinjuck. The water area of the filled reservoir will be about four or five times the water area of Sydney Harbour.

The purpose of the reservoir is primarily, as part of the Murray works scheme, to provide storage for maintaining flow in the lower river during dry years. Another important service will be secured with the installation of hydro-electric plant. With the large head of water available for the purpose, it is calculated that this scheme will supply cheap power, manufacturing and domestic, for Albury and all settlements in New South Wales and Victoria within a radius of 100 or 150 miles of the reservoir. These hydro-electric works will eventually be linked up, as part of a great national scheme, with the Morwell undertaking in Victoria, and the future hydro-electric station at Burrinjuck.


Undoubtedly considerable tourist traffic will be attracted to the district. The top of the dam will provide for a double roadway, and the main road from Sydney to Melbourne will probably be diverted to cross the dam for the benefit of tourists. The valley of the Murray offers some of the most beautiful scenery in Australia, with its background the rugged ranges and the fertile plains which are covered by the most beautiful and productive agricultural land in the world.



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HONG KONG

ATTACK ON MOSQUITO.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION OF PUBLIC.

The following is the speech given by Justice Charles H. Johns, chairman of the anti-mosquito executive committee, Manila, over the radio on September 20, in his appeal to the public to fight the mosquito.

"To the people in and around Manila.

"The mosquito is a very tiny insect, but even so it is the primary cause of more sickness and distress in the Philippine Islands than all other insects combined. Thousands and thousands of pesos are spent by the people in and around Manila to destroy mosquitoes, but very little is expended to stop their breed and to remove the cause of their existence. By nature Manila is a very healthy city. But by a conservative estimate, the mosquito is primarily responsible for at least forty per cent. of all the sickness in and around its corporate limits. If one-half of the money which is spent by the people to destroy mosquitoes after they are bred was judiciously expended to remove their cause and to stop their breed, there would be a saving of at least the other half, we would have very few mosquitoes, and there would be a very marked improvement in the general health of the community. To get results public opinion must be aroused, and there should be unity of purpose and a concert of action. To accomplish that the committee on the drive against mosquitoes is now organized. The work has been divided, and strong sub-committees have been appointed for each division, all of which are more or less important, and some of which will require much time, careful study, and a lot of hard work. We have the hearty co-operation of the acting governor-general, and are assured of the loyal support of all branches of the government, including the City of Manila, the bureau of public health, the chief of police, superintendent of schools, and the Boy Scouts. In addition, we will have the valuable advice, aid and assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation. From necessity money will be required, but not any large amount. We assure the public that all funds received will be judiciously expended for the good of the cause, and that no member of the Committee will be paid or receive any compensation for his services. We are all united in this movement for the sole purpose of rendering services for the good of the public. If you have mosquitoes, it is either your own fault or because of your environment, or it may be both. For such reasons, we make an earnest appeal to every one to aid and assist in the removal of the cause. It has been done in other countries, and, through a united effort, it can be done in this. It is an economic measure. In the end money will be saved, and there will be a marked improvement in the general health.

"There should be a general cleaning, draining and repairing of roof gutters. Unused bottles, barrels, pails, bamboo stumps, vases and cups should be emptied and cleaned out, and all dirt and filth removed. All empty tin cans should be buried. Cisterns or pockets in trees and holes on water tanks or ground depressions should be covered. All surface wells, ornamental fountains, and artificial tanks should be thoroughly examined. All tall grass should be cut low. Keep the grass low. In short, there should be a general cleaning up inside of the house and in and around the premises to destroy and remove all places where mosquitoes breed. It should be remembered that they do not breed on premises which are not sanitary, and, particularly, in stagnant water.

"The committee makes an earnest appeal to all the residents throughout the entire district to aid and assist it in removing the cause for the existence of mosquitoes, and assures you in good faith that it will

make an honest and sincere effort to all and assist in the work. As to the residence, it is largely a matter of education, and to insure success, there must be mutual co-operation. You have no cause to complain against your neighbor, if you are guilty of the same offence, but you do have cause for complaint, if your premises are sanitary and his are not.

"Sooner or later your premises may be visited by a sanitary officer, a policeman or a boy scout. If so, treat them kindly, give them all information, and assist them to find out and remove the cause for mosquitoes. That is a very easy thing for you to do, and will be for your own benefit. If your children should bring home from school leaflets about mosquitoes, study them with care. They will be free of charge and full of good, sound, expert advice, and, if followed, will do much to rid your place of mosquitoes.

"So much for the residential sections roughly estimated to be responsible for about fifty per cent. of all mosquitoes.

"Bills are now pending in the legislature designed to authorize and empower the City to fill in the low lands which when completed will remove the cause for the other fifty per cent. Your Committee feels confident that the pending Legislature will enact all necessary laws for that purpose. A foreboding example of what that will accomplish is seen in the present campus of the University which, four years ago, was one of the worst places in the City for the breeding of mosquitoes. To make such fills of all of the low lands will require much time and involve a large expense. But even so, the property owner will be fully compensated by the increased value of his property, and he has no legal right to keep and maintain his property in such a condition as to endanger life and the general health of the public. The making of the fills on a large scale can be done very much cheaper than under the present method. But where they have been made, even with the present facilities, the expense has been fully justified by the increase in value. Your Committee has and feels a keen interest in the growth, progress, and public health of the City of Manila and its environments, which is the sole object to be accomplished. With the Manila Bay on its front and its mountains in the back ground, Manila should be made a very healthy and beautiful city and become the pride of the Orient. To that end and for that purpose, we earnestly appeal to you for your assistance and loyal support.

"This is the message of the Executive Committee of the Mosquito Club."

FRENCH AVIATION.

French aviation is in a state of decline, writes J. M. Amiot, basing his assertion on interviews he says he had with the principal technical men in Paris.

The trouble, he adds, is that French aircraft are "brilliant the first few days but lacking in permanent worth." He gives the life of most French planes as under 100 hours of flying while American and German aeroplanes are good for 1,000 hours. As proof of this discouraging statement he says statistics show French army planes last year were replaced 1.5 times. The army, he comments, offers no objection to this policy, because the pilots like new planes and the builders like the business.

Amiot considers French pilots superior in ability and training to all others, but says that the government spurns new ideas and does nothing to encourage the development of solid, durable reliable flying machines.

"Amiot is one of a number of writers who recently have bemoaned what they consider the aviation engineering stagnation in France, brought out vividly, they say, by the success of American trans-Atlantic fliers and the failure of most French attempts at records of late.

"The committee makes an earnest appeal to all the residents throughout the entire district to aid and assist it in removing the cause for the existence of mosquitoes, and assures you in good faith that it will

PHILIPPINE POLITICS.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN SENATORS.

"My present attitude is that the Philippines should not be given their independence now or in the future, because I believe that the people here, would be far better off and much happier if they were to remain permanent under the Government of the United States," Congressman M. J. Maas, Republican, declared without hesitancy to a "Philippines Herald" reporter. Congressman Ross A. Collins, Democrat, who arrived on the Army Transport "Thomas" as did Congressman Maas on the other hand, expressed sympathy for the Philippine cause.

Congressman Maas based his opposition to independence on four principal grounds. The first reason is that unless the Philippine question is definitely settled, the amount of foreign capital necessary to properly develop the islands will not be invited there. Then, inasmuch as the Philippines is the key to the Pacific situation and as the Pacific has become the centre of world interest, the maintenance of peace in the Far East will primarily rest upon the United States having a possession in this part of the world, he said.

The third reason for the anti-independence attitude of the Minnesota Republican is based on the claim that the question is entirely too one-sided and that the American people are left too much out of consideration in the matter.

The question of freedom for the islands, Congressman Maas averred, has only presented the Philippine side. The visiting republican believes that the American Government with its enormous expenditures, should be entitled to consideration in the settlement of the problem. Lastly, Congressman Maas asserted that he believes that the people are not ready for independence. He declared that the American people have inculcated many new ideas and have changed many local customs but he maintains that the task is not complete.

Both the visiting Congressmen admitted that they have only been studying the Philippine question and situation at long range, by means of reading books and articles written about the islands.

Both declared that they intend to check up on what they have read so as to be able to affirm the attitude they have already assumed on the matter. Congressman Collins conducted a one-month investigation in Mexico and is on his way to China where he expects to remain approximately a month. He is serving his fourth term in Congress and is a member of the Appropriation Committee. Congressman Maas is a new member of Congress and has not been assigned to any Committee as yet.

FAR EAST EXHIBITION.

SUPPORT GROWING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Rotary Club committee of Manila has endorsed house bill No. 2,822 providing for the holding of a Far Eastern International Exposition in the Philippines in 1931 introduced a few days ago. The committee, which comprises A. F. Drakeford, Arsenio Luz and George Frank, met on September 19 at the Vacuum Oil Company offices, of which Mr. Drakeford is manager, and after approving the bill, drew up a report to be presented at the meeting of Rotary.

The committee suggests that the Rotary Club as a whole, support the bill. It also suggests that P.1,000,000 be made available for use by the committee in charge of the exposition, provided the bill passes.

The report to be presented to the Rotary Club by the committee also recommends that if the exposition materialise, one of the buildings used be made a permanent Commercial and Industrial museum, and a place where civic meetings can be held.

After the Rotary Club committee report has been presented to its members, it will be sent to the introducers of the bill.

ALCOHOLIC ABUSES.

CENSURED BY GERMAN BISHOPS.

A scathing censure of prevailing alcoholic abuses is contained in a pastoral which the bishops at conference in Fulda caused to be read from the pulpits of all Catholic churches in Germany recently. The pastoral, signed by the bishops, is a strong language, and is daily being quoted by German newspapers and magazines. It is a pastoral addressed to the clergy and laity, and is a strong condemnation of the drinking habits of the German people. It is a strong condemnation of the drinking habits of the German people. It is a strong condemnation of the drinking habits of the German people.

FORTUNE BY THUMBPRINT.

COURT RULES DONATIONS NULL AND VOID.

New York, Sept. 10.

The distribution by a mere thumbprint of an aged Indian's wealth of more than \$1,000,000 has been halted by a decision of the United States district court.

Revoking reputed gifts of \$550,000 by Jackson Barnett, Creel Indian of Oklahoma, to become university in Oklahoma, and to Mrs. Barnett, federal judge Knox has ordered the fortune gathered by Barnett in Oklahoma oil lands placed in care of the secretary of the interior for administration.

Barnett, once the occupant of a humble cabin in Oklahoma, was "solicited and importuned for donations, kidnapped and married by an adventurer and harassed and an-

of age, who until he became wealthy, was allowed to shift for himself and to eke out an existence as best he could.

"This he did in a more or less haphazard way until oil was found upon his allotment of land in Oklahoma. From that time until the present he has been the battledore in a game of shuttlecock in which the stakes were high."

Judge Knox said Barnett was "solicited and importuned for donations, to which he readily affixed his thumbprint," and "was finally induced to assent to part with liberty bonds in the vast sum of seven hundred thousand dollars."

The decision pointed out that Mrs. Barnett, who was in court daily last fall during trial of the case to help her husband "get his rights," as she expressed it, was to establish a trust fund for her husband out of her share, after giving her attorney \$125,000 or more."



Jackson Barnett, 77-year-old Creel Indian, who gave \$550,000 of his vast fortune to a mission, which has been ordered to be returned to him by a Federal court in New York. Barnett became wealthy when oil was found on his land in Oklahoma. Later he married an American woman and since that time has been in the news at various intervals. Recently his wife had him declared incompetent by a California Court, and a guardian has been appointed for him. He is shown with Mrs. Barnett.

nayed by his attorneys," judge Knox said, after discovery of oil on his property transformed his earnings of fifty cents a day into a fortune.

The decision was made recently in a suit, started at the instigation of the government, against the equitable trust company and the Baptist home mission society. The bank had custody of the money involved in the donation to the University. Barnett was made plaintiff through his guardian, Elmer S. Daily.

Barnett's alleged incompetency was emphasized in the court decision. "Here is an illiterate Indian," said Judge Knox, "now in the neighbourhood of 77 or 78 years

"At the same time," the decision stated, "and in an effort to make this transaction palatable, a deserving charity was remembered to the extent of \$550,000."

"At the instance of his wife," the decision said, Barnett had been "declared to be incompetent by a court of California and guardian of the person and estates were there appointed."

"The gifts which purport to have been made by Barnett cannot be regarded as his acts and deeds and must be held to be void and of no effect," the court ruled. "The alleged donor had no real comprehension and understanding of what he was induced to do."—Associated Press.

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

October 2, 1927.

15th Sunday After Trinity. Holy Communion (8 a.m.). Children's Flower Service (10 a.m.). Addresses by Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Matins (11 a.m.). Preacher: Rev. H. Copley Moyle. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.).

Preacher: Rev. H. A. Wittenbach.

A Social Gathering will be held in the Cathedral Hall after Evensong. Music and Light Refreshments.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. U.S.A.] Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.

Subject: "Unholy."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.

Reading Room at above address, open—

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Queen's Road East, Wanchai (near Royal Naval Hospital).

Sunday, October 2, 1927.

Morning Service: 10.15 o'clock.

Subject: "Bad Language."

Evening Service: 8 o'clock.

Subject: "Jesus Talks to a Woman."

Preacher at both services Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey.

Holy Communion at close of Evening Service.

Meetings at Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday: 8 p.m. Mr. May's Bible Class.

8.15 p.m. Chaplain's Hour.

Monday: 8 p.m. Ladies' Church Aid Meeting.

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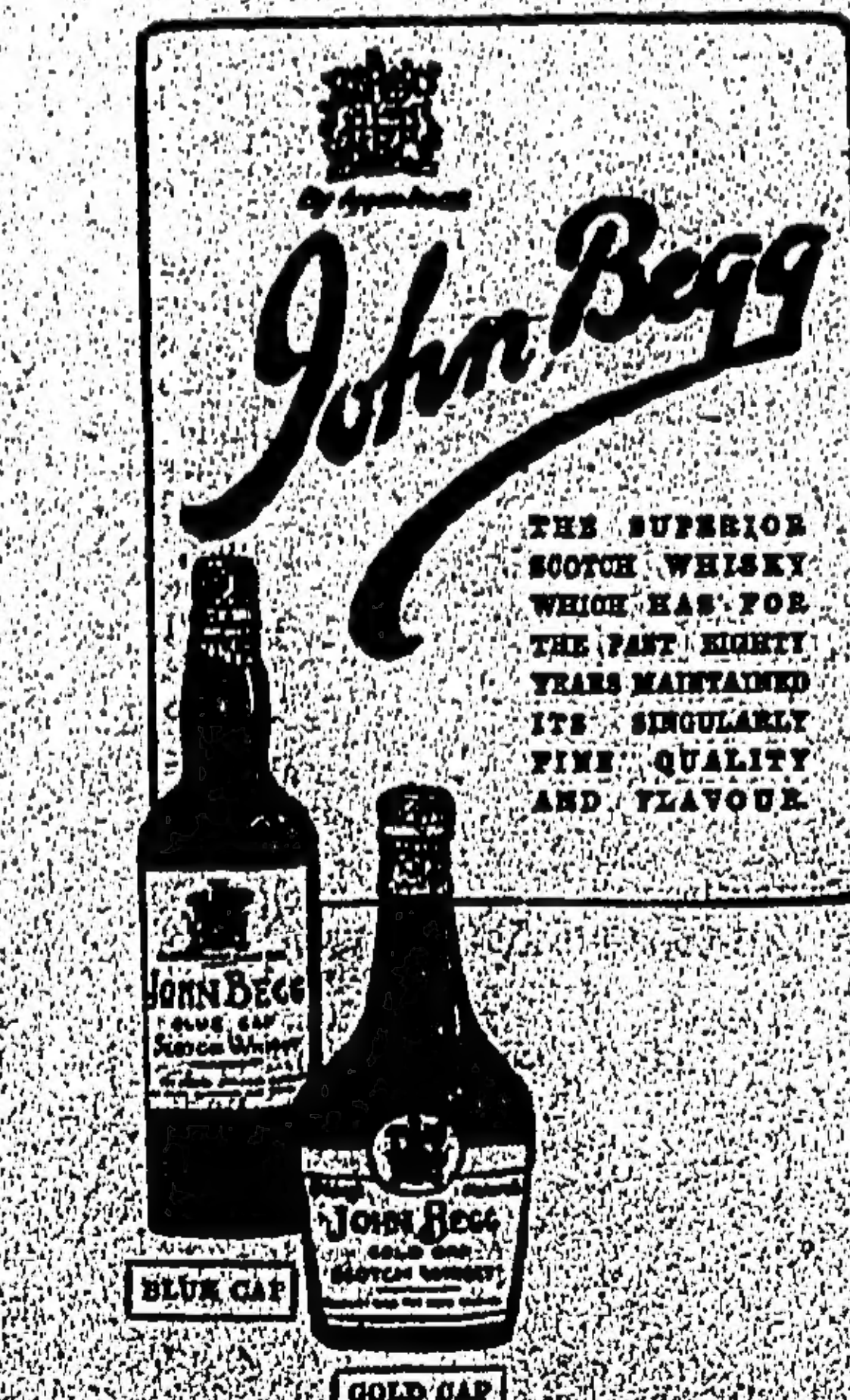
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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

For the first time in many months Chinese military activities have shifted from the Yangtze ports to the coastal city of Swatow, which has been captured by a body of "Reds." Situated in the Provincial of Kwangtung and nominally under the dominance of General Li Chai-sum, Swatow capitulated to the invaders without much of a fight. Three Cantonese forces are now making their way towards the city, and it is expected that the "Reds" will evacuate rather than force the relieving soldiers.

The situation on the Yangtze is not very definite. What is certain is that the breach between the Wu-Han and Nanking Nationalists is gradually widening and that there is little likelihood of a united government or military organisation to take up arms against the North. Full details are given in the "Overland."

During the week the Portuguese colony of Hong Kong has been en fete in honour of the visit of H.E. the Governor of Macao. His Excellency's activities are fully set forth in this issue of the "Overland." Of great local interest also has been the trial of the two Chinese charged with the murder of a European lady, Mrs. Mackay, at Chai Wan, a little while ago. Sporting and social activities are fully dealt with in this issue.

READY TO-DAY.

Mail via Suez closes at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday.

Mail via Siberia closes at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

SINGLE COPY 30 Cents.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

MOTURING SECTION

DRIVING SPEED.

VIEWS ON RECKLESS DRIVING.

The question of driving speed is certain to bulk more largely in the future control of road traffic and it would be well if motorists considered the distinction which must be drawn between driving recklessly and driving too fast. To many the phrases practically are synonymous, but there is a wide difference in the punishment inflicted should either result in a serious collision. Logically considered, reckless driving embraces, if it does not consist in, handling a car so that it definitely creates acute danger, not only to the culprit but to the public, if there be any. Driving at a too high speed for the time and place—has potentialities of danger for the public. The one is a definitely culpable act, wilfully done; the other may be result of ignorance of conditions, but in any case falls short of criminality. We greatly fear that the average fast driver is too prone to consider the matter solely as it affects himself. That is to say, he regards his speed wholly in terms of control. If he has a fast car, well equipped with brake power, possessed of good acceleration, and steady under all conditions, he refuses to admit that he is driving either dangerously, recklessly, or too fast if his speed admits of a prompt restriction by braking to relatively low speeds. He will claim to be driving as safely at 50 or 60 m.p.h. as another driver will be at 35 or 40, whose speed limit is 50, and whose car, not being designed for really fast travel, neither decelerates nor accelerates so rapidly. If we leave the "tertium quid"—the public—out of the problem, probably he is quite correct. But we cannot do so. Nor do we now adopt as a full defence the conventional argument that the public has its responsibilities as well as the motorist, and should not do this, that, or the other thing, because of the actual or probable or possible presence of fast motorists like himself. The very fact that fast drivers possessing cars such as are here postulated, do become involved in collisions and other accidents is proof that the motorist cannot regard as a factor to be determined by each for himself. The mentality, temperament and skill of motor drivers are not constants any more than are similar traits in the average citizen, and we must all provide or allow, such a margin of safety for the other fellow's error, or indiscretion, or mental indecision, as will make the road secure for everybody. We see relatively little reckless, as apart from ignorant, driving, but we must admit that we see much that seems too fast. Curiously enough, it is usually the motorist equipped with a quite ordinary car who indulges in recklessness. He takes risks and creates them in order to get either a higher speed or a faster average than his car can readily accomplish. He initiates the 60 m.p.h. car with one the limit of which is 45 at the outside, although probably he will claim ten miles more. The too-fast driver often creates discomfort, anxiety, and mental disturbance, not only in the lay public, but in other motorists, and when he, to him, unexpected happens he does not boldly admit his speed and defend it; but usually cuts it in half and puts the entire blame for consequences on his victim, thus stultifying his own action and arguments.—"The Field."

NEW ALLOY PISTON.

One of the leading American manufacturers has adopted a new type of alloy piston, with which it is claimed that piston slap can be almost eliminated. The design uses a very light shell of alloy, and is braced on the inside by a number of light steel ribs, which are so arranged that, in addition to strengthening the job, they also absorb the expansion of the shell. Standard types of rings are fitted. The piston is extremely light, and by virtue of its ribbed feature can be fitted very much closer to the cylinder walls than other makes, with the result that the slap so common in engines with alloy pistons is entirely eliminated. The engine would run more smoothly and double the life should be obtained without having to rebore cylinders.

A SIDE SKID.

JUDGE ON LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE.

A case of considerable interest and importance for motorists was recently decided in the Walsall County Court. As the result of a side skid two cars came into collision and both parties claimed damages from the other. The judge decided in favour of the plaintiff who had been smashed into by defendant as the result of the latter's car skidding on wet asphalt. The facts appeared to be that the skid was led up to by an endeavour on the part of the defendant to cut into a line of traffic. It proved to be impracticable and in the subsequent endeavour to extricate himself out of trouble he applied his brakes so abruptly that his car skidded and collided with the plaintiff's. The learned judge presumably not only gave a sound legal decision, but he also delivered a healthy motoring judgment. Too many motor car drivers assume that collisions due to side skidding on wet road surfaces are accidents of a nature which absolves the skidder from legal responsibility for damages accruing. There was a time when that view was fairly certain to find legal acceptance, but today judges and juries themselves are motorists and understand the causes which lie at the root of such happenings. In this case the driver in question was attempting to pass other traffic and cut in where there was no room. When he started to do that he accepted responsibility for all that arose out of an indefensible proceeding and the court justly condemned him in its cost.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Failure to yield the right of way is the cause of a great many accidents, particularly on city streets. Were all drivers to conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen, it would be unnecessary to prescribe rules governing the right of way; the rules of good breeding would cover all cases.

But, unfortunately, the automobile has made of most drivers a class of selfish, grasping individuals who are prone to take advantage of the other fellow at every opportunity. At least this is their attitude while driving. Take them out of their cars and they may be most polite and considerate of the rights of others.

The principal rules governing the right of way are these: When two vehicles approach an intersection of public highways at approximately the same time, the vehicle approaching from the left shall have the right of way, provided such vehicle is travelling at a lawful speed.

The driver of a vehicle entering a public highway from a private road or drive shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on public highway.

Police and fire department vehicles shall have the right of way over all other vehicles.

Upon the approach of any police or fire department vehicle, every other vehicle shall immediately be moved to a position as near as possible and parallel to the left-hand curb, and shall remain there until the police or fire department apparatus has passed such vehicle.

The safest rule to follow and one which is not laid down in any Motor Vehicle Act is:

"In case of doubt, play safe and yield the right of way to the other fellow."—"Manila Times."

ROAD DUST.

Under severe operating conditions, road dust in the lubricant of an automobile will considerably increase friction losses, while at light loads, little difference will be noted.

These facts were discovered by the United States Bureau of Standards which has completed a series of laboratory experiments to determine the effects of road dust on lubricants of automobiles.

SUPER-SIX LINE.

ENGINE-IMPROVED, WHEELS SMALLER.

A new line of Essex Super-Six cars, with larger and more powerful engines, has been announced by the Hudson Motor Car Company.

Noticeable outward changes include a rounding of the rear quarters, and colour jobs in two tones. Wheels are one inch smaller in diameter, with larger-sized tyres, adding to the appearance of trimness and ruggedness. Molding and wing-dow reveals are utilised as decorative features.

Experimental runs in the new Essex show that it develops higher speed than its predecessor, and improved performance. Company engineers assert that it can be driven indefinitely at a speed of fifty miles per hour, something unusual in its price class.

Improvements in the engine include a displacement increase of about 10 per cent. A quarter-inch has been added to the stroke, the new dimensions being 211-16 x 4 1/2 inches. Crankshaft is larger and heavier; connecting rods have been redesigned and bearings enlarged to care for additional power loads. Advantages which have been retained include aluminium pistons, balanced connecting rods, super-six crankshaft, roller tappets, front-end drive by silent chain, highly developed splash lubrication, etc.

The speedabout body and hood are finished in Sahara sand, with moldings and wheels in emerald; the striping is black, picked out in red. Coach and coupe are finished in two tones of green; the moldings are black, with green centre and edged with straw colour. The sedan is in two tones of gray, set off by deep green moldings, edged with white.

Upholstery is in richer fabrics than have been used before in the Essex line. The material is attached by a new method, giving additional smoothness and attractiveness. All inclosed cars have dome light, door pocket, rear-vision mirror, window curtains of silk, anti-theft lock on transmission and all instruments grouped under glass are indirectly lighted.

Of special interest is the improvement made in the seating arrangement of the coach. The right front seat is so mounted that it can be slid forward far enough to admit passengers to the rear seat, or permit them to leave it, without inconvenience to the driver. The coupe is finished optionally in leather, for business purposes.

In order to expand production facilities, the Essex plant was closed, with several thousand unfilled orders waiting.

LOCAL MOTOR MATTERS.

Of interest to Kowloon motorists is the announcement made by the "Duro" Motor Co., Ltd., that they have engaged the service of Mr. M. H. Large as their manager. Mr. Large, who started work at the Garage to-day is an experienced motor engineer, and it is the intention of the Duro Motor Co. to extend considerably the repair side of the business.

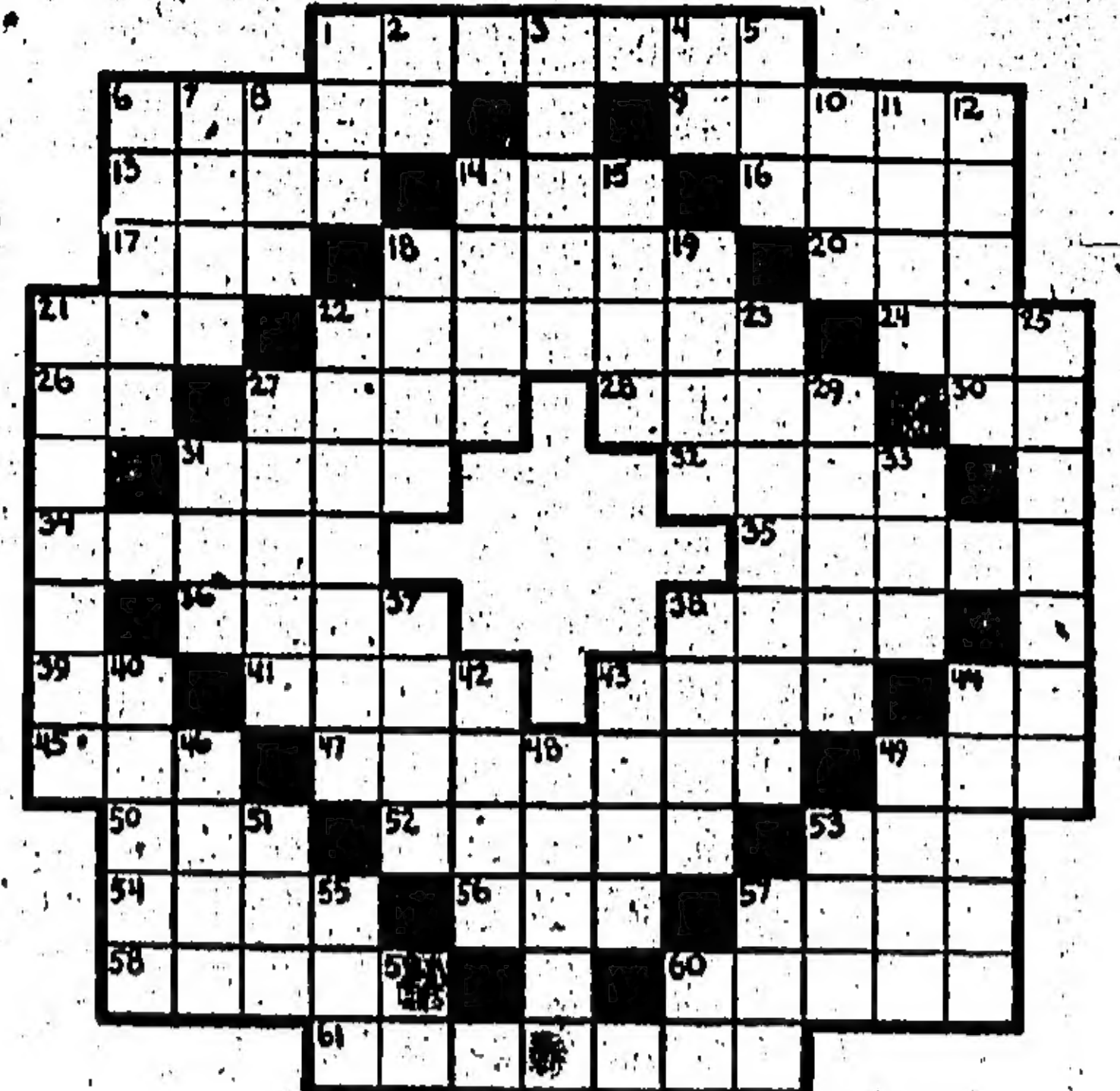
The Duro Motor Co., Ltd., are service representatives for Willies-Knight & Singer cars, and also, of course, for the increasingly popular "Whippet" cars, so many of which are now to be seen in the streets of Hong Kong and Kowloon. Storage accommodation—always a vexed problem in Kowloon—is also receiving the attention of the Duro Motor Co. and we understand that they contemplate considerably increasing their accommodation for the storage of cars in the near future.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

Diluted with a little sweetened water, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is easy to take and almost instantly eases sudden and intense stomach pains, cramps and intestinal disorders. A mother is perfectly safe in giving it for those stomach aches so inseparable from childhood. Sold and recommended everywhere.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—One who steals
- 2—A cut of meat
- 3—Corridor
- 4—To petition
- 5—Amount
- 6—A domestic animal
- 7—A rodent
- 8—The rainy month
- 9—New mineral
- 10—A period of time
- 11—A form of wrench
- 12—Father
- 13—Forever
- 14—To hiss
- 15—A handle of a door
- 16—New England State (abbr.)
- 17—The highest point
- 18—An appendage
- 19—Jinn
- 20—Track (S. Afr.)
- 21—A puppet
- 22—To cook slowly
- 23—Right Worshipful (abbr.)
- 24—Part of a finger
- 25—To sow

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 26—You and I
- 27—Re-enacted
- 28—A watch charm
- 29—An attendant at a theater
- 30—Winged mammal
- 31—To discharge
- 32—A pointed end
- 33—To be borne along
- 34—Wireless
- 35—A tool
- 36—To tire out
- 37—Wages
- 38—Abbreviation meaning all right
- 39—To stir
- 40—Exclamation
- 41—A shred
- 42—To foam
- 43—A device for carrying dishes
- 44—To dine
- 45—A card game
- 46—A rendered hog fat
- 47—Vapor

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 14—Watering-place (pl.)
- 15—A fur-bearing animal
- 16—Part of a church
- 17—Lined
- 18—Dirge
- 19—Cooked in an oven
- 20—Ordered
- 21—A child
- 22—Two-legged animal
- 23—Conjunction
- 24—Dance
- 25—Stand
- 26—A prophet
- 27—A thin cookie
- 28—Final
- 29—A drink
- 30—A state of unconsciousness
- 31—A country in Asia
- 32—Constructed
- 33—Invite
- 34—Bulky
- 35—To fasten
- 36—Deep wheel track
- 37—An animal
- 38—Whirl

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES
 Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn will clue others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the crossword puzzle will appear in Monday's issue with a new crossword puzzle.)

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

DIG BRAND AYE
 ATOLL R OCCUR
 BABE LEA HIKE
 LIANA CREDO
 BY POTOMAC NO
 T ESNE ELKS F
 TOO S E HUT
 E SOUP NICE E
 SS PILLAGE BN
 QUITO RHINE
 TURN DAY LOGE
 WAGES N ASSAM
 OWE HIDES ENS

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

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Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Talkoe Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Rd. (filterbeds)	297
Mainland.	
Taimoshan	3124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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WELL, NOW THAT WE
 ARE OUT OF TURKEY,
 AN' WE GOT RID OF
 THAT ELEPHANT—
 LET'S GET RID OF
 THESE TURKISH
 HATS.

ALL
 RIGHT,
 BUT LET'S
 KEEP MOVIN'.
 THAT ELEPHANT
 MIGHT FIND
 US.

HEY!

I THINK
 I'M SHOT—
 WE'RE
 PINCHED
 AGIN'.

WELL, THEY'LL
 HAVE TO CATCH
 US FIRST.

DON'T
 ARGUE
 COME
 ON.

THIS IS
 TERRIBLE.
 WE'VE BEEN
 IN HERE TWO
 DAYS.

BUT, DON'T
 GO OUT—IF
 THEY GET US
 IT MEANS
 JAIL AGIN'.

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the late SIEN TING,
14, D'Agular Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.**KOREA.****EFFECTS OF JAPANESE
RULE.**

[By Kiyoshi K. Kawakami.]

One of the most far-reaching reforms undertaken by Japan in Korea is in the field of education. For centuries before the advent of the Japanese regime the only educational organ in Korea was that known as kuelpang, a sort of household reading room in which a Korean master of the Confucian school gathered around him a small group of pupils and taught the reading of the Chinese classics usually on Confucianism. It taught no useful or scientific subjects such as mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history and physics. When Japan introduced modern institutions in Korea there were some 20,000 of these reading rooms in the entire country, where the Chinese classics were taught to the exclusion of all modern knowledge. It was neither wise nor practicable to abolish these kuelpangs at once and establish modern schools in their place. When the Japanese administration built spacious school-houses, each accommodating hundreds of children, and began to teach modern subjects, the Korean parents looked askance at them, while the masters of the kuelpangs, the old schools, suspected that the new schools were designed to deprive them of the means of livelihood. The only wise way for the new administration, therefore, was to go about it gradually and with discretion. Although new schools were established in cities, where the people were more progressive, many of the villages were for some years practically left to kuelpangs. In 1911, Korea had 235 common or primary schools established by the Japanese government along modern lines. By 1920 the number increased to 561, in which 1998 Korean and 876 Japanese teachers taught 103,266 Korean children.

In the last few years a remarkable change has come over the sentiment and attitude of the Koreans towards the new school system. They have come to recognise the superiority of modern education, and are willing, often eager, to leave the kuelpang to enter the new school established by the Japanese Administration. This is indeed a happy sign of progress. It is also indicative of the spirit of trust in which the Koreans are beginning to face the Japanese Administration. Their thirst for education and better schools has been such that they are not only ready to discard the kuelpang, but they are increasingly dissatisfied with the schools maintained by various foreign missions. Where ten or even five years ago the Korean students showed decided preference for mission schools and were inclined to avoid government schools, they are to-day clamouring for the latter to the embarrassment of the former. In the last two or three years there have been "strikes" in the missionary schools throughout the country. The Koreans, dissatisfied with the equipment of the mission schools, or what they fancied the "haughty" attitude of their foreign teachers or the general treatment accorded by the missionaries, have resorted to the extraordinary performance of strike as a means of protest. In my travel through Korea last year, I visited mission schools in various parts of the country, I interviewed missionaries and foreign teachers who were frankly distressed with the new spirit of restlessness, undisciplined, and untractableness which had come to influence their native students.

The Japanese Administration, responding to this increased demand for better schools, has since 1919 been building schools as fast as its finances permit, that is, at the rate of about 120 a year. There were at least 870 schools of the primary grade at the end of 1925. In these schools the pupils for six years are taught Korean, Japanese and Chinese languages, ethics, arithmetic, mathematics, history, geography, physics, drawing, music, elements of agriculture and commerce, to which sewing is added in the case of girls. At present there is one common school for every three villages. According to a British authority the British colony in South Africa has hardly one school for every three hundred villages.

Above this primary or Common School of six years, is the middle, or officially, Higher Common School, where the course of study extends over four years. Of this school there were 21 (14 for boys and 7 for girls) at the end of 1920. These are located in larger cities where people are more advanced and where there is a genuine demand for higher education. In December, 1919, English was made obligatory in these schools, while French and German remained optional as before. Elements of law and economy were also added to the curriculum. These reforms were introduced in order to place the same footing as the Middle Schools in Japan and thus facilitate the admission of Korean students to higher education in any part of the empire.

Both in Common Schools and in Higher Common Schools the curriculum is practically the same as those in the corresponding schools for the Japanese students in Korea, save for the fact that in the Korean schools emphasis is laid upon the Korean language. There is no foundation for the studiously circulated canard that the Japanese Administration is trying to stamp out the Korean language. No less than 7,000,000 text books in Korean are being printed every year. Why this enormous output if the native language is to be eliminated? In the Common Schools, Korean is taught at least six hours a week, while in the Higher Common Schools it is "the recognised medium of instruction." This educational barrier between the Japanese and Koreans has been removed, and the Koreans are enjoying educational opportunities such as were never enjoyed under the old regime, or even in mission institutions. True, there are separate schools for Japanese and Koreans in the primary and middle grades. This is considered both inevitable and advisable at least for the time being, because of difference of language. The ultimate aim of the educational authorities, however, is to educate both Koreans and Japanese in the same schools. Even at present where considerations of location and other circumstances render it desirable to have Korean children attend Japanese schools no objection is raised to the admission of Koreans.—"Japan Times."



William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.HOLD OWN SALON IN
PARIS.

A cross section of the work of American artists in Paris was presented at the salon of American artists held recently. The exhibition held to give Paris an opportunity to see what American artists are doing, included canvasses of more than 150 artists.

The exhibition, which was unrestricted, stimulated some to paint special pictures. Several canvasses were hung still moist. Mrs. Lillian Dwight, who offered a canvas of the Boulevard St. Michel, admits having completed her painting in twelve hours in order to enter it in the exhibition.

**THAT HEADACHE**

might easily have been avoided. You alone are to blame if you are "liverish" or "bilious" and cannot interest yourself in your daily affairs. Keep Pinkettes, the ideal laxative and liver regulator, at hand and use them when required to clear your system of matter that literally poisons your blood. Then there is no reason why you should not keep well and fit all the year round. Of your chemist, or post free, 80 cents the weak from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingston Road, Shanghai.

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CROWDED CENTRE.**INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT
OF SHANGHAI.**

The International Settlement of Shanghai is rapidly becoming one of the most crowded centres in the world. Numbers are generally impressive. The greater the mass the bigger the momentum. Any resident of Shanghai who gives play to his imagination cannot but be awed by the possibilities for good or evil that lie in the vast concourse of people that gather here. Every alleyway is congested and every street crowded.

Any little affair in the street, however small, immediately brings a big crowd. If it happens to be an affair in which there is a foreigner or two the crowd mounts with startling rapidity and soon, unless police take hand, thousands gather. Fortunately, however, it is a crowd that usually is only swayed by curiosity, but the mind can easily imagine what potential powers for mischief may lurk behind the masses.

Alleyways make up one-third of the east communication system of Shanghai. In these alleyways the coolies and workers live by the tens of thousands. Go into one of these forbidding-looking alleys at any time of the day or night and you will find Chinese in evidence, loitering, walking or standing about mysteriously.

Since last March thousands upon thousands of Chinese have flocked to Shanghai and sought refuge in the International Settlement. Additional thousands are pouring in every month into an already crowded area.—United Press.

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